

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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BLOC CC SECRETARIES DISCUSS ORGANIZATION IN BUCHAREST

GDR Official on Leadership

LD122035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, 12 May (ADN) -- A meeting of Central Committee secretaries for party and organizational matters of communist and workers parties from socialist countries began in Bucharest today. Representatives from communist and workers parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR are taking part. The Korean Workers Party sent an observer.

Horst Dohlius, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, pointed out this morning that high quality in the leadership work of the party is expressed in the multilateral strengthening of socialism and the broad development of socialist democracy. The SED is steering its work of political leadership toward purposeful consideration for the increasing complexity of leading all social processes, strengthening collectivity and personal responsibility, equipping the leadership well for carrying out the party's decisions, and developing a broad measure of voluntary work.

The meeting is continuing its work.

Ceausescu Receives Secretaries

AU131836 Bucharest AGERPRES in Romanian 1653 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/05/1987 -- On Wednesday, May 13, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the secretaries for organizational questions of the Central Committees of communist and worker parties of socialist countries who attended the Bucharest meeting.

The meeting was attended by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CC of the CPCZ; Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba; Horst Dohlius, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SED; Istvan Horvath, secretary of the CC of the MSZMP; Saman Vignaket, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Bugyn Dejid, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; Jozef Baryla, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PZPR; Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CC of the CPSU; Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam; as well as by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, as observer.

The interview was also attended by the editor-in-chief of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, A.M. Subbotin. Present were Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted the guests, on behalf of the CC of the RCP as well as on his own behalf. The RCP and the Romanian state leader expressed his belief that the Bucharest meeting would contribute to a better mutual knowledge, to the strengthening of friendship and the deepening of the cooperation between the parties they represent, their countries and peoples.

On behalf of those present Georgiy Razumovskiy most warmly thanked Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview granted, for the conditions provided for a proper unfolding of the Bucharest meeting. In the end Nicolae Ceausescu addressed those present.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES CEMA NUCLEAR SESSION DELEGATIONS

AU121901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1987 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Tuesday afternoon the chief delegates to the 16th session of the intergovernmental commission for collaboration of the CMEA countries and the SFR of Yugoslavia in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power stations, under way in Bucharest.

During the interview, reference was made to the relations of close collaboration between Romania and the countries participating in the meeting, with emphasis on the broad possibilities of boosting and diversifying their cooperation in the economy, science, technology and other spheres of activity, solving, through concerted efforts, the major problems related to the growth of their economies, better using the material base available to them. In that context the significance was underscored of deepening collaboration and cooperation among socialist countries in the manufacture of equipment, the building of nuclear power plants and the development of each one's energy base, for the benefit of socialist construction, of their peoples' progress and welfare.

BRIEFS

BLOC MEETING ON DRUGS -- Varna, May 22 (BTA) -- Representatives of the Customs Administrations of Bulgaria, the G.D.R., Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia opened an international conference here today to discuss drug enforcement cooperation efforts. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 2020 GMT 22 May 87 AU]

VIENNA CSCE FOLLOW-UP MEETING DEBATES DESCRIBED

AU101521 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 87 pp 1, 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "Third Phase of the Vienna Follow-Up Meeting Begins; Can Europe Afford To Miss This Chance?"]

[Text] The third phase of the Vienna follow-up meeting of 35 delegations from countries participating in CSCE was opened yesterday [5 May] in the new Conference Center after a 1-month break. The delegations moved from the historical premises of the Hofburg to a new modern building on the left bank of the Danube which complements the Vienna International Center complex. Ten delegation representatives, including Ambassador Milan Kadnar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke in yesterday's public debate (attended by accredited journalists).

The debate was opened by Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign affairs, who delivered his speech on behalf of the 12 countries of the West European community. He evaluated the course of the follow-up meeting to date and told what the West European Twelve expect from the follow-up deliberations. Even though Minister Tindemans spoke of urgent preparatory work for elaborating the final document of the Vienna follow-up meeting, he did not go beyond framework concepts or indicate specific proposals. He spoke of the need to maintain a balanced approach to the solution of all issues included in the Final Act and of constructive dynamics; but he nevertheless failed to mention the method for resolving the vital military security issues.

The speech delivered by Czechoslovak Ambassador Milan Kadnar showed a far more businesslike attitude. He spoke immediately after Tindemans and voiced the hope that the spring of 1987 would yield the first positive results at the Vienna follow-up meeting. He stressed that the most important task of all is to eliminate nuclear arms; for Europe, it is just as important to eliminate the considerable concentration of armed forces and conventional arms, tactical nuclear arms, the offensive air force, and nuclear artillery. Milan Kadnar focused the attention of attending delegations on Mikhail Gorbachev's idea, which the CPSU Central Committee general secretary voiced in Prague; namely, that the ministers of foreign affairs of all countries involved in CSCE should gather in Vienna so as to speed up the comprehensive solution of disarmament problems in Europe. He also pointed out that the USSR supports the CSSR's initiative to convene in Prague an economic forum which would contribute toward expanding contacts between European governments and also help rebuild the system of international economic relations on just and democratic foundations.

The statement made by Warren Zimmermann, head of the U.S. delegation, was markedly different from that of Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation. Warren Zimmermann used the Soviet terms "perestroyka" and "glasnost" [both terms transliterated from Russian] solely in order to attack the Soviet Union for violating human rights, without any justification whatsoever. It can be called regrettable that a representative of such a power, speaking at this kind of forum, had no more to say than to "harp on" [pertraktovat] the travel permits for persons whose names have no meaning for anybody, although Europe and all of mankind live under the Damocles' sword of nuclear arms.

Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation, recalled in his statement that the Vienna follow-up meeting is entering the final stretch, and that its final documents should be adopted by 31 July. The follow-up meeting should focus its attention on the issue of eliminating nuclear arms and on the comprehensive process of demilitarizing the continent. The Soviet Union has presented a whole series of proposals for limiting nuclear arms and other armaments, including on-site verification.

Can Europe afford to miss such a chance? It cannot, it must not. That is why even the Western delegations should not adhere to a way of thinking that has become obsolete. "It is impossible to stick to the level of psychiatric institutions; we are duty bound to deal with substantive issues," Yuriy Kashlev said; and he necessarily had Warren Zimmermann's statement in mind, because, in fact, the concept of this statement had certainly disappointed a large majority of the delegates.

Yuriy Kashlev also mentioned cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. It is necessary to adopt several measures in this sphere, to which the socialist countries attribute great significance. Almost 140 proposals are lying on the tables of the Vienna follow-up meeting; most of them were submitted by the socialist countries. They encompass all three "baskets," and it is only necessary to ponder them and to react to them constructively. The peoples of Europe expect this from the Vienna follow-up meeting.

Yuriy Kashlev's words were confirmed during yesterday's delegates' session to the Vienna follow-up meeting when a demonstration assembled in front of the building, and banners were shown saying "Take action at last!" The leaflets which reached the press center insisted that the delegates should support the idea of removing intermediate-range missiles even prior to the end of the Vienna meeting. Europe places great hopes in nuclear disarmament.

'DANGEROUS' BORDER INCIDENT WITH TURKEY REPORTED

AU131914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 May 87

["BTA Announcement" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Early in the morning of 12 May at the Kapitan Andreevo border checkpoint, a car with Turkish license plates containing two persons, violating the established procedure of being checked by the Turkish border authorities, drove into Bulgarian territory. The car stopped only for a moment, and its occupants frustrated the attempts of the Bulgarian officials to perform their duties.

Despite to warning shots fired into the air, the car was driven at high speed into Bulgarian territory for over half a kilometer. After it was stopped, the two citizens again refused to surrender, and attempted to illegally recross the border at high speed and return to Turkish territory, crashing into several structures. By their provocative actions, the two violators created a real risk to the lives of the Bulgarian and foreign citizens present in the area of the border post. This situation made it imperative to use firearms. The car was finally stopped; one of the occupants died, and the other was arrested.

The competent Bulgarian authorities requested an immediate meeting of the regional joint Bulgarian-Turkish border commission, and registered protest against the fact that the Turkish border authorities had permitted an illegal crossing.

After discussing the incident, the joint commission expressed regret and indignation at the illegal entry into Bulgarian territory and the creation of a dangerous situation. It was agreed that measures should be taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such incidents in the future.

This afternoon the car and the body of Redjeb Aytekin, the 44-year-old driver, were handed over to the Turkish authorities.

As a gesture of good will and in the interest of bilateral relations, the Bulgarian side decided not to apply the measures provided by the law against the second violator, Murat Zileli, 28 years old. The request of the Turkish side to hand him over was granted under humanitarian considerations. At the same time the Turkish authorities were requested to bring him to trial.

According to the report of the special BTA correspondent, the two sides regard the case as closed and have no claims against one another.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER VORONIN

AU131213 Sofia BTA in English 1027 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Lev Voronin, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

The two briefed each other on the reconstruction and economic restructuring underway in their countries.

Mr Lev Voronin dwelt on the preparations for the forthcoming plenum of the CC of the CPSU, which will adopt important decisions on the further democratization of socio-economic relations.

The new opportunities for direct cooperation between Bulgarian economic organisations and the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply figured prominently on the agenda. The aim is to increase commercial exchanges and to use more efficiently the two countries' raw material base in production capacities.

Doynov, Voronin Sign Documents

AU131947 Sofia BTA in English 1810 GMT 13 May 87

["Bulgaria, USSR: Cooperation in Material and Technical Supply" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA) -- The documents signed here today are a proof of the mutual desire for utilizing of all reserves in the development of the all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The documents reflect the agreements reached between the delegations of the two countries for deepening of the relations in the sphere of material and technical supplies. The delegations were led by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the RCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, and by Mr. Lev Voronin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

The first practical measure in the creation of the necessary organization for the implementation of the tasks for the further dynamic cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supply and for provision of active exchange of raw materials, feedstock, machines and equipment between the two countries is the establishing of a joint operative group. Development of the relations in the sphere of management of this important economic activity is envisaged. Computer technology will be used on a larger scale. New forms of cooperation will be applied in the integration of the systems for material and technical supply of the two countries by establishing direct ties between the economic organizations, by foundation of joint enterprises.

These are the main tasks included in the agreement between the Committee for Material Economy with the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and the Staff Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR, and in the protocol on the results of the talks on the broadening and deepening of the cooperation and integration between Bulgaria and the USSR in the sphere of material economy. These documents were signed by Mr. Ognyan Doynov and Mr. Lev Voronin.

An agreement between the Foreign Trade Organization "Rudmetal" and the Soviet Organization "Vneshpromtekhobmen" for mutual deliveries in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy was also signed, as well as a protocol on the realization of direct production and techno-scientific ties between the Bulgaro-Hungarian Society "Intransmash" and the Scientific-Production Organization "Sistema" with the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR.

Mr. Lev Voronin was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. They discussed questions of the broadening of the cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of material and technical supply. Special attention was paid to the use of new, more progressive forms of organization of the work for the further, fuller satisfaction of the needs of the national economies of Bulgaria and the USSR in the sphere of raw and other materials.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET OIL MINISTER LUKYANENKO

AU131607 Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA) -- The broadening of cooperation in the field of technological equipment for the biotechnological and chemical industry was the main topic of the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Vladimir Lukyanenko, minister of chemical and oil engineering of the Soviet Union.

In particular the two sides reviewed the issue of the use of qualitatively new forms in the joint engineering, scientific and production activities in biotechnological, chemical, and mechanical engineering as well as of the transition to the production of highly automated technological lines.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Vladimir Lukyanenko also discussed the future activities of the technical and technological centre for technology transfer, for training cadres and for the exchange of information, for the setting up of which an agreement was recently reached.

The talks touched upon some concrete issues on the deliveries of Soviet equipment this year ear-marked for stabilizing the technological innovation of the Bulgarian chemical industry.

Chemical Trust Contract Signed

AU131958 Sofia BTA in English 1649 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA) -- "Chimbiomach" is the latest Soviet-Bulgarian international corporation. It will carry out a unified integrated scientific, technological, production and engineering activities and will produce complex automated installations for the chemical and biochemical industries, machines and equipment for them, technological modules and blocks, unique joints and automatic control systems. Its output will meet the needs of the two countries and will be exported.

The contract for the new corporation was signed today by Mr Petko Danchev, chairman of the "Biotechnologies and Chemical Industry" Association, and Mr Vladimir Lukyanenko, minister of chemical and oil engineering of the Soviet Union.

USSR DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS STARA ZAGORA

AU140707 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] The collective of the Beroe robot combine in Stara Zagora cordially welcomed today the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Stanko Todorov accompanied the guests.

At a Bulgarian-Soviet friendship rally, Comrade Petr Demichev emphasized the combine's role in the implementation of the new forms of economic cooperation and socioeconomic integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The "Krasniy Proletariy-Beroe" Bulgarian-Soviet Scientific-Production Trust that had been set up opens up opportunities for successfully fulfilling the tasks for qualitatively new growth set by the two party congresses. Comrade Petr Demichev traced out certain new processes in the restructuring that had begun throughout Soviet life.

At a meeting in Stara Zagora with leaders of the okrug, the city and with people's deputies, the Soviet guests were acquainted with the successes of the workers in the okrug. The members of the delegation showed interest in the Disk Memory Devices Economic Trust. The delegation also viewed the Memorial to the Defenders of Stara Zagora, the Buzludzha Peak Memorial House and the Shipka Monument.

Visits Veliko Turnovo

AU132049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] This evening the visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was welcomed in Veliko Turnovo. Comrade Stanko Todorov accompanied the delegation.

At a meeting with the okrug leadership, Nikola Tsonev, first secretary of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP Committee, acquainted the Soviet delegation with the rich historical past and the contemporary socialist development of Veliko Turnovo Okrug. Special attention was paid to expanding and deepening the scientific and technical cooperation and fruitful links between the Veliko Turnovo region and [name indistinct] in the Ukraine.

ALEKSANDROV DEPARTS FOR BLOC SECRETARIES' MEETING

AU131209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 87 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which will participate in the conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers parties from socialist countries on organizational issues, departed for Bucharest yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Vasile Pungan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania was also present at the airport.

At Bucharest Otopeni Airport the Bulgarian delegation was welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and by other Romanian leaders.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN COOPERATION DISCUSSED -- Sofia, April 28 (BTA) -- Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Nigerian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, received Major General Charles Ndiomou, director general of the National Institute for Political and Strategic Sciences of Nigeria. They discussed the deepening of the economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as the widening of the contacts between the Nigerian institute and the Academy of Social Sciences and Management with the CC of the BCP. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 28 Apr 87 AU]

HUSAK ISSUES 'ORDER' ON CSSR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU131406 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "CSSR President's Order"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak issued the following order on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army:

Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces!

Exactly 42 years have passed since the firing of the last shots of World War II, the brunt of which was borne by the Soviet Union. It played the crucial part in the defeat of Nazi Germany and its satellites and in the victorious outcome of the Czechs' and Slovaks' struggle for national liberation.

This struggle, waged under the conditions of illegality and cruel fascist terror, was spearheaded by the CPCZ. In accordance with its revolutionary program, it linked the struggle for national freedom with the fight for a just settlement of national and social issues in the liberated Republic, whose security and further development would be guaranteed by permanent alliance with the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovak people will never forget that the return to freedom and the restoration of state independence of Czechoslovakia are linked with the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, with the heroism and immense sacrifice of its Army.

We highly value the fact that members of the Czechoslovak Army I Corps in the Soviet Union and other resistance fighters took part in the defeat of fascism and in the liberation of our homeland side by side with the Soviet Army. Our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union was sealed for all times in these joint battles.

The historic victory over fascism changed the situation in the world from the very foundation. A new correlation of forces between socialism and capitalism came about. The authority of the Soviet Union and the influence of socialist ideas grew tremendously. People's democratic states were created in revolutionary battles and embarked upon the path to socialism. The world socialist system was formed, the international communist and workers movement grew in strength, a mighty revolutionary wave arose all over the world, and the gradual disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism set in. All these factors had, and continue to have, a crucial impact on the trend of the entire international development.

After the end of the war the Czechoslovak people with enthusiasm embarked upon the new path and started to build a people's democratic state. The victory over bourgeois reaction of February 1948 determined once and for all the outcome of the struggle for political power and marked the beginning of the socialist path of development. Our country became a firm part of the world socialist system and an important factor of the world revolutionary process. The ideals for which the best sons and daughters of the Czech and Slovak nations had fought became reality.

The legacy of our national and social liberation commits us to approach with the same dedication, awareness, and revolutionary zeal the meeting of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, whose strategic line of speeding up the economic and social development of society is of great current and historical significance. Its implementation will strengthen the vital guarantees of our people and contribute to enhancing the attractiveness of socialism for working people all over the world.

Current international developments fully confirm that the forces that started World War II must not be forgotten. In an attempt to bring a halt to the revolutionary transformation of the world, imperialism, spearheaded by the United States, has increased international tension, tried to undermine the socialist system, and stepped up material preparations for a war conflict. Exceptionally dangerous are its attempts to carry the arms race to outer space and thereby thwart the results of many years of efforts to limit armament and aggravate military and political confrontation.

The peace initiatives of the states of the socialist community and the permanent efforts of the Soviet Union are aimed at averting the threat of war, improving the international atmosphere, and promoting constructive international cooperation. However, we must not allow imperialists to achieve their aim by upsetting the existing military-strategic balance of forces. That is why we attach, in the interest of peace and our own security, paramount importance to the defense of the socialist homeland and joint defensive measures of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 42d anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Always bear in mind that the interests of preserving peace call for an organic linkage between efforts to build socialism and efforts to ensure the defense capability of our state! Increase your political vigilance and combat and mobilization readiness in line with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress! Creatively apply the latest findings of the socialist martial arts and the results of scientific-technical development in preparations for the defense of the socialist homeland and socialism!

I order that on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's struggle for national liberation and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, CSSR National Day, 20 artillery salvos each be fired in the CSSR capital, Prague, and Slovak SR capital, Bratislava, on 8 May 1987 at 2000.

May the everlasting friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community grow in strength!

May the comradeship-in-arms of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states be further reinforced!

Long live the Czechoslovak working people and their leading force, the CPCZ!

Generals Promoted

AU092028 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 87 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, announced in Prague yesterday [5 May] -- on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army -- the CSSR president's order on the promotion and appointment of new generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA]. Colonel General Miroslav Vacek, commander of the Western Military District; Lieutenant General Jan Cabela, CSSR deputy minister of national defense; and Lieutenant General Ladislav Sochor, commander of an Air Force formation [letecky zvaz]; were promoted. Further CSLA members received the Order of Red Banner, bestowed upon them by the CSSR president. The proclamation of the CSSR president's order was attended by members of the Collegium of the Minister of National Defense, and by Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the CSSR president's Military Office.

Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, was also present.

CPCZ PRESIDIUUM ISSUES REPORT ON 6 MAY SESSION

AU111228 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 87 p 1

["Report on CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague -- At its [6 May] session yesterday the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acquainted itself with the course of this year's May Day celebrations held in almost 1,000 places, and attended by approximately 8 million citizens. It highly valued the fact that the celebrations have become a convincing expression of the support for the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and of our people's determination to take an active part in its realization. This year's May manifestations also were an impressive evidence of our working people's fraternal affinity for the Soviet Union, and the proof of their international solidarity with the nations of the socialist countries, and with the progressive and peace forces in the world in the common struggle for progress and peace.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed the results of the official visit to the CSSR by Mauno H. Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, which took place at the invitation of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. It noted with satisfaction that the visit contributed to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the CSSR and Finland, which are an example of an advantageous peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems. The talks of the two statesmen affirmed the two countries' will to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world. At the same time, the talks manifested bilateral interest in further developing the Czechoslovak-Finnish relations and yielded concrete stimuli for deepening mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Presidium also discussed the report on the results of the official friendly visit by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, to the PRC on 24-29 April 1987. [paragraph continues]

It noted that the visit was an important impetus for the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries, and contributed considerably to the deepening of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the CSSR and the PRC. The Presidium appreciated the coinciding view that there are no obstacles to intensive development of relations between the two states. It stressed that further comprehensive development of CSSR-PRC relations is effectively helping the construction of socialism in the two countries and strengthening the positions of socialism and peace in the world. At the same time, the Presidium appreciated the coinciding or close views on the key questions of the current international situation and the common efforts for disarmament. The visit to Czechoslovakia this June by Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the PRC State Council, will also contribute to the further development of the CSSR-PRC relations.

Further, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed measures aimed at starting work on the draft of a new CSSR constitution, the preparation of which was decided by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

It also acknowledged the results of the check carried out by the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission on how the Presidium's resolution of 17 December 1986 on the instances of untruthful statements regarding the fulfillment of planned tasks by some economic organizations was fulfilled. It noted that sufficiently effective measures against the distortion of data on economic results have not been adopted everywhere. It stressed the impermissibility of similar procedures and the duty of the state, economic, and party agencies and organizations to draft strict conclusions from them.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed some other issues from the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. It acknowledged the information on the visit by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It stressed the CSSR's full support for the policy of national reconciliation, which is being carried out by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, as well as for the efforts to settle the Afghan situation in a peaceful manner.

CSSR OFFICIAL VIEWS SAFETY IN NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

LD131808 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Vienna, May 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Information about the nuclear power industry in Czechoslovakia and constant effort to increase safety at plants was given to Austrian journalists here today by Jiri Beranek, chief inspector of safety at Czechoslovak nuclear plants.

He emphasized that safety is the paramount criterion in the assessment of operations at nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia and extraordinary attention is devoted to its constant increasing. A number of reports on Czechoslovak nuclear plants, recently carried by the Austrian media, contained untruthful data, Jiri Beranek said.

Czechoslovak Ambassador to Austria Marek Venuta said at the press conference that despite different views on some questions, interest in the further development of cooperation and dialogue is prevalent in Czechoslovak-Austrian relations.

Jiri Beranek came to Vienna for a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) board of governors committee for supplies of fissile material of which he is deputy chairman.

CHNOUPEK CONCLUDES FRG VISIT AFTER TALKS

Meeting With Kohl, von Weizsaecker

LD131707 Prague CTK in English 1624 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Bonn, May 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The Czechoslovak official pointed out that the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and West Germany has shown an upward trend since 1973 and that there exists preconditions for their further expansion in all spheres of common interest. Helmut Kohl identified himself with this view.

When discussing the international situation Bohuslav Chnoupek underlined Soviet disarmament proposals, particularly the initiatives concerning the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe. Their realization would be an impulse for other disarmament steps.

Helmut Kohl voiced the conviction that the present international situation is acquiring a new quality, and that there exist real chances for its improvement. He said that also West Germany supports proposals for a complete elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe adding that these concrete proposals must be carefully studied. In his opinion, this aim could be attained as early as this year.

Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed invitation to the West German Chancellor for an official visit to Czechoslovakia which Helmut Kohl accepted with pleasure. He stated that West Germany seeks good relations with socialist countries and with the neighboring states such as Czechoslovakia in particular. The date of the visit is to be agreed in the nearest future.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was also received today by West German President Richard von Weizsaecker. They stressed the common interest in further promoting good neighborly relations as well as cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

Exchanging views on the present international situation they stressed the necessity to use the existing chance to realize concrete disarmament steps.

Comments on Talks

LD132113 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Stuttgart, May 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today ended his official visit to the FRG and left for home from Stuttgart which he visited at the invitation of Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Speaking to CTK before departure, Bohuslav Chnoupek said his talks with West German officials had confirmed that both sides have the political will to seek ways of promoting goodneighbourly cooperation in all spheres of joint interest on the tested foundations set in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, on the principles of equality and equal security.

He said he had reiterated the Czechoslovak Government's invitation for West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to visit Czechoslovakia and added that "we take the view that political dialogue between the two states at a high and the highest level is essential in view of their joint share in responsibility for the peaceful future of their nations as well as Europe".

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that "we have stressed during all talks that... Czechoslovakia and the FRG, i.e. two countries with different social systems and members of antagonistic military-political groups, can greatly help make our common European house saturated with weapons, relieve it altogether of the burden of nuclear arsenals and make it more habitable and more secure for its nations".

Bohuslav Chnoupek said he had an opportunity to learn the West German Government's stand on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe on the very day his colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher returned from consultations in Washington, and to explain to West German officials in detail the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states, the Soviet Union in particular, including the proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague last month.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE REVIEWS CEAUSESCU'S 11 MAY VISIT

AU131336 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 87 p 2

["Joint Communiqué" issued on the "friendly working visit" by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, to Czechoslovakia on 11 May]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, paid a friendly working visit to the CSSR on 11 May 1987 at the invitation of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

Talks were held during the visit, in the course of which Comrades Husak and Ceausescu briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 13th RCP Congress and exchanged views on cooperation between the two parties and countries and on its further intensification.

They noted with satisfaction that the conclusions adopted during their meeting in Bucharest in December 1985 are being put into effect and called for the adoption of further measures aimed at an even fuller and more efficient development of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu agreed to further expand contacts at the level of the Central Committees of the two parties, of parliaments, governments, political, youth, and social organizations, as well as ties between the regions and towns of the two countries to the end of deepening friendship, promoting Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation, and expanding the exchange of experience gained in the course of socialist construction.

The leading representatives of the two parties and states voiced particular appreciation for the intensification of economic relations and the fact that 1986 saw the largest foreign trade turnover between the CSSR and the SR of Romania to date. They stressed that the steadily growing economic potentials of the two countries provide favorable conditions for an even broader development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the great significance of the Long-Term Program of Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the SR of Romania Until the Year 2000, signed in December 1985, which has become the fundamental document for further deepening economic and scientific-technical relations on a qualitatively higher basis.

The two party and state representatives emphasized the need for an even more intensive development of long-term cooperation to provide conditions for supplying the two national economies with basic raw and industrial materials, products of the metal working industry, the chemical and light industries, and agriculture and the food industry; for better utilization of production capacities; and for a substantial increase in the proportion of mutual deliveries based on cooperation and specialization in manufacturing. Special attention was paid to diversifying the forms of cooperation between planning agencies and to the development of links between economic and scientific organizations of the two countries.

It was agreed that the two countries' central agencies in charge of science and technology, acting jointly with economic agencies and organizations, will intensify their efforts to identify new possibilities of increasing the contribution of bilateral scientific-technical cooperation to the solution of problems in domains of priority interest such as microelectronics, robot technology, the energy sector, and so forth.

Comrades Husak and Ceausescu reaffirmed their countries' determination to more actively participate in multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the spirit of the talks held between the highest representatives of CEMA member states in Moscow in November 1986. They confirmed their interest in the consistent implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000.

Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu noted that Czechoslovak-Romanian relations in culture, science, and other fields are developing successfully on the basis of the pertinent agreements. They expressed their wish to further expand these relations.

Comrade Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged views on some current international issues. They voiced deep concern over the continuing serious and complex international situation caused by the arms buildup, the nuclear one in particular, by the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the existence of conflicts in various parts of the world, and the deteriorating situation of developing countries.

The two leading party and state representatives stressed that preserving peace; halting the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to outer space; achieving tangible disarmament measures, especially with respect to nuclear weapons; and eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, which would put life on our planet in jeopardy, are the fundamental problems of our time. They emphasized the need for a constructive approach to the complex realities of the present world in the interest of reinforcing international security.

The leading party and state representatives of the two countries stressed the importance of implementing the program proposed by the Soviet Union with regard to the complete liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century.

In the interest of completely delivering Europe from nuclear weapons, Czechoslovakia and Romania pleaded for the speedy conclusion of an agreement on eliminating American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe. In this context they welcome and fully support the recent initiatives and proposals advanced by the Soviet Union in that respect as well as in relation to the removal of operational and tactical missiles from Europe.

Comrades Husak and Ceausescu expressed the conviction that all-European security would benefit from the implementation of proposals to set up zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe, in the Balkans, and on other parts of the European Continent. They voiced the determination of their countries to further promote the implementation of the proposals advanced along these lines by the Governments of the CSSR and the GDR and the Governments of the SR of Romania and the Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria.

They also stressed the exceptional significance of the "Appeal by the Warsaw Pact Member States to the Member States of NATO and All European Countries" concerning the program of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, a program that opens a real prospect to pass, concurrently with the reduction of nuclear arms, to the reduction of conventional armament, armed forces, as well as to corresponding cuts in the states' military spending. The translation into reality of the proposal contained in the appeal to cut military spending 25 percent by the year 1990 would provide conditions for furthering this process.

Positive assessment was made of the two countries' specific steps aimed at achieving genuine disarmament measures.

The CSSR and the SR of Romania strongly support raising the cooperation standard between states within the framework of the all-European process to a qualitatively higher level. In cooperation with the rest of the participating states, both countries will strive to make the Vienna follow-up meeting take place in a constructive spirit and become a significant contribution to disarmament and to the reinforcement of security, trust, and cooperation on the European Continent.

During the talks, mutual support was shown for Czechoslovakia's initiative to convene an economic forum in Prague and for Romania's initiative to convene a conference on collaboration in science and technology in Bucharest.

The two representatives pointed to the noxious activity of revanchist forces, particularly in the FRG. They stressed that revanchism, in whatever form it manifests itself, poses a threat to peace and international security. The interests of peace and building a climate of trust, mutual respect, and friendship among peoples require an end to all attempts to spread anticommunism and to champion racism just as chauvinistic and nationalistic theses.

The two leading party and state representatives emphasized the need to settle interstate disputes, military conflicts in various parts of the world, and hotbeds of tension by way of negotiations alone. Czechoslovakia's and Romania's support and solidarity were expressed with the fight of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to defend and consolidate their national independence, for their free and autonomous development, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The two leading party and state representatives reiterated the position of their countries concerning strict respect in interstate relations for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality, inviolability of borders, territorial integrity, renunciation of the use of force or the threat to use force, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The determination of the two countries was reaffirmed to act to strengthen the unity and coordination among Warsaw Pact member states, to expand cooperation with other socialist countries, and -- together with all peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces -- to seek the strengthening of peace, cooperation, and security in Europe and in the world at large.

The talks between Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding. They gave fresh impetus to the development of bilateral cooperation and contributed thereby to further deepening fraternal ties between the CPCZ and the RCP and between the CSSR and the SR of Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, invited Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to visit Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

U.S. 'PUNISHMENT' OF AUSTRIA ENCOURAGES 'EXTREMISTS'

AU131139 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 87 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "On the Margin" column: "Is It a Question of Waldheim, or of Austria?"]

[Text] The affair around Austrian President Kurt Waldheim is deepening and becoming more complicated. After Kurt Waldheim's name was placed on the list of undesirable persons in the United States by Edgar Bronfman, chairman of the World Jewish Congress, who declared that Waldheim was "an essential part of the Nazi killing machine." Kurt Waldheim has decided to sue Edgar Bronfman for "slandering the Austrian president," but legal experts claim that the suit has no standing, since Bronfman did not utter his accusations in Austria.

The affair is having a big impact on the domestic political situation in Austria. This is reflected, for instance, in the fact that Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky has postponed the date of his departure for his U.S. visit to 19 May, 2 days later than planned. The Austrian Government has decided not to appoint an experts' commission to assess Waldheim's role in World War II because this would certainly give rise to objections that the commission would surely attempt to whitewash Waldheim.

So far nobody has come out with proof of Waldheim's guilt. That is why the question arises: "Why is somebody stirring up a campaign around the Austrian president before even offering proof? Is it a question of Waldheim, or of Austria? The fact is that the U.S. Government itself has cast doubt on its decision to place Kurt Waldheim on the list of undesirable persons, for Kurt Waldheim was UN secretary general for 10 years, and was based in the United States. Or was Waldheim's past at that time different from what it is today? What is more, a lot of war criminals are living, and living to this very day, in the United States; their war crimes have been proved in court, they have even been given the highest sentences, but they found asylum in the United States. In the same way quite a few dictators with blood on their hands are not only finding protection against the wrath of their own people with the American Government -- they are also finding a life of luxury. Is this not a double standard. Is American morality not two-faced?

Those in Austria are clearly right when they claim that the American-Zionist campaign against Waldheim is not based on his war time past, but on politics -- when, as UN secretary general, he supported the PLO, the creation of a Palestinian state, and the peaceful solution of the key Mideast problem. Signs of this campaign appeared as far back as 1981; but since Kurt Waldheim did not contend for a further term as UN secretary general, the campaign died down. The campaign was only reopened prior to the presidential elections in Austria by the very same forces overseas -- this time with reference to his past; but they achieved the very opposite of what was intended. It was precisely in protest against the interference of outside forces in Austria's domestic affairs that the Austrian voters gave their vote to Waldheim.

Austrian neutrality is a pain in the neck for the imperialists, and they are trying to punish Austria in this way. The American Government has used similar pressure in the past, in the case of the so-called banana republics; but they cannot succeed with these methods in Europe. If they achieve any result at all, then only in encouraging the extreme rightwing nationalist tendencies in Austria; and not a single European nation will thank them for this.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV, GENERAL GRIBKOV

LD131528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, who are in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit.

In a cordial and friendly conversation they discussed questions of mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact member states. Also present at the meeting was Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, and other representatives.

TURKEY SIGNS TRADE, ECONOMIC PROTOCOL IN ANKARA

LD132136 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Ankara May 13 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak-Turkish Mixed Commission ended its three-day session here today with the signing of a protocol specifying the two countries' intentions in the further expansion of trade and economic cooperation.

Under the protocol, Czechoslovakia will construct further thermal power plants in Turkey and supply it with equipment for the power industry, rubber processing, the petrochemical industry, and for the production of machine tools and transport equipment.

Turkish representatives confirmed their interest in further promoting all-round economic cooperation, during their talks with a Czechoslovak delegation led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Garcar.

BERLIN WALL SHOOTING CLAIMS 'WITHOUT BASIS'

LD131655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- The reports spread by West Berlin agencies that the inhabitants of the Freizeitpark Colony in Luebars heard shots and the speculation in connections with this are without basis.

HONECKER TELEGRAPHS JARUZELSKI ON AIRLINE DISASTER

AU122053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council:

We were deeply shocked when the news of the grave airplane accident near Warsaw reached us.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, I convey sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the relatives of the victims of this tragic disaster.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

STOPH VISITS DRESDEN, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD131350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0939 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Dresden, 13 May (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Dresden Bezirk this morning. At the center of his meetings are the results and plans in socialist competition for the comprehensive fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's plan tasks and a thorough preparation of the 1988 plan for the national economy.

At the start of his visit, Willi Stoph had talks with Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED Executive Committee, and with Bezirk Council Chairman Guenther Witteck on how the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the subsequent Central Committee meetings can be realized still more efficiently. Together with the leading officials of the bezirk on the Elbe, Willi Stoph will visit the Niles-Antriebe factory in Dresden as well as the State Farms Fruit Production Association in Borthen and the Seed Cultivation and Decorative Plans enterprise in Dresden.

HONECKER ADDRESSES WRITERS SEMINAR 7 MAY

LD071731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 87 pp 3-4

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) — Erich Honecker delivered the following speech at a meeting with the participants of the international writers' seminar:

Esteemed guests,
Dear friends and comrades,

On behalf of the representatives of the party and state leadership, I thank Hermann Kant and all writers who spoke in the debate. The 1987 international writers' seminar has been held under the motto "Berlin — a place for peace". As you know, this motto could not have been used in the first half of our century. Twice in our century words of war and orders to conquer the world went forth from Berlin which were followed by death, suffering, and destruction for many peoples, including the German people. But Berlin is also the city where on 8 May 1945, which will be 42 years ago tomorrow, the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitler's fascism reached its culmination, where the fascist furies of war were broken by the Red Army. That opened for mankind the historical opportunity for a worldwide peace order.

Without giving up their political, socioeconomic, or cultural identities, the states and peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition united their forces successfully to counter the greatest threat to human civilization and culture in history up to that point. That is a lesson that has not lost its relevance.

The victory over Hitler's fascism — which was expected by the peoples — was also meant to be the victory of peace over war. Once a signal went forth from Berlin, but this time a signal of peace.

At the end of World War II, when the gates of the prisons and concentration camps opened for us antifascists, when our comrades from the resistance and the underground were again able to move in freedom, when many German writers returned from exile, we knew what the time required. It was necessary once and for all to remove the economic, social, and intellectual roots of imperialism and militarism, of war and enmity against other peoples. That, believe me, was a difficult task. Thus, we undertook here in this country the antifascist and democratic revolution and the construction of socialism. Thus, the GDR came into existence. Thus, we formulate our domestic and foreign policy — and, of course, with ever higher quality, we hope.

It has always been our conviction and the decisive basis of our policy from the first existence of our Republic, that the preservation and safeguarding of peace is the essential condition for the realization of our aims and ideals toward ensuring the well-being of the people. Today we must cope with a danger that not only threatens what we have constructed but also literally threatens the existence of our people and all other peoples, indeed, of all mankind. It is being caused by those forces, above all by the arms lobby of some capitalist states, which are adhering to a policy of strength and confrontation toward the socialist countries with profit as a motive and thus escalating the arms drive, particularly in the nuclear field and, indeed, into space.

But, as we all know, arms development has reached such a stage that their use would yield victory to no side. In a nuclear war there would be neither victors nor vanquished. Even the people who then climb out of their bunkers would find nothing more than a radioactive desert. The unavoidable consequence of this situation is that war as a means of politics has lost any meaning. This historically completely new situation demands, let me emphasize this here, a new type of thinking and a practical new approach to the solution of international questions.

A nuclear conflagration must be prevented at all costs. We fully and completely agree with you on this. The most important issue in our time is to guarantee a secure peace. Only the defense of peace makes it possible to preserve mankind as a species, to secure further social advances, and to solve the global problems facing us. The security of states can only be guaranteed together, as a joint task, and not against each other. Peaceful coexistence is the only possible configuration of states with different social orders existing together.

Since the decisive issue in today's turbulent world affairs is the preservation of peace, then the prevention of the militarization of space, disarmament, the liquidation of all nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, as well as the reduction of conventional armaments to the lowest possible level of military-strategic balance, are the only possible pathways toward the survival of mankind. We are guided by these basic principles and aims and this is our political credo. The GDR is pursuing its policy of dialogue and cooperation accordingly.

Ladies and gentlemen!

The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Reagan in Reykjavik has proved that agreements on disarmament have not only become necessary but also possible. As is known, however, Reykjavik ended without concrete results. The Soviet Union subsequently, on 28 February of this year, submitted the proposal of canceling the Reykjavik negotiating package and immediately concluding a separate agreement on the elimination of the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. At the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, a Soviet draft treaty was put forward to speed up an agreement on the elimination of the medium-range missiles.

This affects the interests of the peoples living in Europe in a very direct way -- and not only, of course, the interests of the peoples in Europe but also of the entire world. Since we live in Europe we have stated that after the signing of a relevant agreement, those longer-range operational and tactical missiles will be withdrawn from GDR territory that were deployed in response to the stationing of the Pershing-2 missiles and the U.S. cruise missiles in Western Europe. Missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 km can also be reduced, indeed, in our view they can also be liquidated. Moreover, Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed the elimination of the nuclear battlefield weapons, multipurpose weapons and nuclear artillery. The disarmament program of the Warsaw Pact states, which was adopted in Budapest, at the same time facilitates solutions for a drastic reduction in conventional forces from the Atlantic to the Urals in line with the principle of equality and equal security.

These proposals and initiatives offer opportunities in the disarmament field the like of which have not existed for years. This is precisely because they point to the elimination of medium-range missiles. Each of these disarmament proposals meets with the full support of the GDR and its citizens since they are, after all, about removing the nightmare of a war, of total destruction from us, from us and at the same time from all other peoples. No type of weapon, no sphere of outstanding confrontation is excluded from negotiations from our side.

As you know, I proposed to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl that representatives of the two governments should examine, in an exchange of views, how the GDR and the FRG can make their contribution to supporting the disarmament measures in line with their shared responsibility for peace. The first talks produced the concurring standpoint that medium-range missiles in Europe should be withdrawn with no if's, and's, or but's. We think this is an important step forward.

In accordance with the spirit of this result, I again turned to the federal chancellor with an explanation of the initiative by the SED, SPD, and CPCZ to establish a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe on the particularly sensitive dividing line of the military blocs in accordance with Olaf Palme's proposal. Not only warheads but also carriers, both of conventional and nuclear use, should be withdrawn from this corridor. In the end, this serves the aim of completely removing the shorter-range nuclear weapons, and could therefore help to smooth the path for far-reaching steps toward a nuclear-free Europe, toward a nuclear-free world. The joint proposal by the SED and the SPD for the establishment of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe also serves the safeguarding of peace.

War must never again emanate from German soil, only peace. That was our view after the terrible catastrophe of 1945 and has remained our firm view up to today. It is the basic concern of our actions as a whole. We are implementing this principle of GDR policy constructively, flexibly, and persistently. In this we are acting in agreement with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states in the spirit of the peace program of socialism.

We are, of course, aware that there are still obstacles to be overcome on the path to removing all nuclear weapons, on the path to disarmament. Although the proposal for a zero option for medium-range missiles in Europe originally came from NATO, there are forces in the United States, the FRG, and other West European states that want to prevent an agreement on the removal of the medium-range missiles as well as the shorter-range operational and tactical missiles at any cost. That is why the struggle for peace continues to require great effort to achieve a joint result.

Esteemed guests,

It is well known that literature has the power to remind and encourage. Its reminders encourage us. The trail of blood that led from the book burning in Opern Square in Berlin under fascist rule to Auschwitz and the battlefields of World War II is superseded by the writing on the wall that in a nuclear inferno both books and people would be destroyed. Today the voice for life most strongly expresses the world's conscience to stand up and turn against the madness of the arms drive and against the nuclear threat to human existence.

The protection of life -- here I fully agree with you -- is also the most important dictate for literature. Art and literature contribute effectively and in a unique way to the protection of the dignity of man, to the meaning of his life, and thus to his ability to preserve and shape peace. The traces of literature will not perish in eons as long as it gives peace the moving power of its word. The idea of world peace has long since become a material force. It has seized the masses and characterizes the social profile of socialism, and in the peace movement it has taken on a shape that is new to history.

There has been confirmation of what Arnold Zweig wrote to me in 1951 on the occasion of the first congress of young artists in the GDR, namely that the rejuvenation of old culture through a new generation is a courageous start to the artistic shaping of social problems. Encouragement of active work shaping society and history, of a historic optimism based on real progress, realization of the possibility of mastering the deep contradictions of our world, the belief in the transforming power of humanistic and revolutionary values and ideals, the recognition of the value and dignity of human individuality and life -- all these factors are sources of strength for peace and at the same time expectations made of literature. Such intellectual needs make the contribution of literature to peace more necessary than ever.

In the face of the nuclear threat to life commitment is only shown if authors want more than the quiet coexistence of their works on their readers' bookshelves, if they seek lively conversation and the open exchange of opinions and common manifestations from common responsibility. For this reason I was deeply moved that neither differing, even contradictory, ideologies nor the preference for one creative method or the other could prevent you from coming together here in Berlin for the cause of securing peace, which united you all, and the struggle for disarmament.

This meeting is significant for the idea of peace, which you have given extra authority by your works and personalities. Your presence is an honor for our capital and its citizens. At the same time, your international authors' conference "Berlin -- A Place for Peace," the meeting of representatives of various continents, nations, cultures, and literary movements, shows itself to be an example of that state of peace in which, as Karl Marx phrased it in the "Inaugural Address to the International Workers' Association," "the simple laws of morality and justice, which should regulate relationships between private individuals," are made "valid as the supreme laws of the intercourse of nations." (Karl Marx: "Inaugural Address to the International Workers' Association") It was also shown here that the coalition of sense and realism becomes a fact if the world conscience really determines the actions of governments.

It is our firm conviction that the policy of peaceful coexistence with states of differing social orders can solve the acute contradiction between the nuclear threat and people's longing for peace. However, it does not solve the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. It therefore necessarily includes the ideological conflicts of social concepts and ideologies and the argument about these. In this area, compromises are just as impossible as unnecessary.

Agreement is necessary on our intention to secure peace for the world.

We believe civilized arguments in the intellectual area to be indispensable. Doing this corresponds to our principled position if we refrain from placing any importance on crude clumps of slanderous comparisons and inventions or on driving even cruder wedges. We support the concept that ideological differences should not rub off on the shaping of relations between states in a manner that endangers peace. In this area as well a practical new approach is necessary. It is a question of the ability to live with the contrasts and to deal with them in a style and form that is worthy of and appropriate to the level of cultural development in the modern world. The only condition for this is that the mutually accepted ground of everyone's interests in maintaining peace and in the collaboration between states and peoples is not forgotten.

Words of hatred, suspicion, ambitions, and threats destroy this condition. However, the mutual exchange of cultures, growing familiar with creative achievement and ideas, respect for the social and cultural identity of nations and peoples in the final analysis serve the progress of all those participating in the intellectual discussion.

From the beginning, authors in our socialist society have been close traveling companions and comrades in arms of the working class and all working people, youth, and women in the peace-giving work of their socialist state. In accordance with its aesthetic character and method, the socialist national literature of the GDR has made an irreplaceable contribution to social understanding on the main issues concerning the coexistence of people in socialism, to the sense and value of life in our times, and to personality development in having a sense of peace.

It does not work to ensure peace solely by furthering it and condemning war. Authors also do not serve peace solely by announcing their will for peace at political events and articulating that of their readers. Support for peace shows itself very well in talking and writing about everything that makes life worth living. Johannes Becher came to the appropriate conclusion from this experience: "An author who teaches us to love life also teaches us to defend life and to maintain peace."

Literature that investigates reality against the measure of human dignity and value and makes itself an advocate of a more humane life is also a spokesman for peace. Authors from the entire world rightly deserve this honorary title.

Ladies and gentlemen, peace cannot be ordered like war. It must be struggled and worked for, secured and defended. The idea that peace, not war, is the humane social way of life has its origin in the interests of working people. We have therefore combined the spirit of humanism and the power of the people in our society.

May you take with you from your stay in the capital of the GDR the certainty that all the efforts of the people and Government of the GDR are directed toward the well-being of man, for his freedom to live in peace. By this we understood culture, which influences all aspects of life. Society will be the richer in culture the more richly the individuality of its members blossoms. It was Bertolt Brecht, the great German author, who called out to us in 1947, "away with the ruins and build something new," who challenged us to shape our new life with courage, prudence, and boldness. We have achieved the inner and outer conditions for this with our friends. For this we need peace and all the creative impulses of culture; we need the wisdom and encouraging strength of art and literature.

Honored guests, dear friends and comrades, allow me to thank you very warmly for your presence and commitment. I wish you great success in your responsible work for peace and a more humane life. Thank you.

LEADERS, OFFICIALS DISCUSS DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD021010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1910 GMT 1 May 87

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Good evening, dear listeners. The NEPSZABADSAG forum in Varosliget in Budapest today was probably the most successful so far. Briefly, to the forum's essence: Who answered the audience's blunt questions? Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee; Dr Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peter Medgyessy, minister of finance; Sandor Nagy, secretary of SZOT [National Trade Union Council]; Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs; Jeno Somogyi, president of the MLSZ [Hungarian Football Association]; Gabor Borbely, editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG; as well as Pal Eotvos, deputy editor in chief. The forum was edited by Kornelia Dolecko, and the audience's questions were conveyed by Laszlo Szabo. So, the first question.

[Szabo] Why were there no personnel changes at the Central Committee session? Karoly Grosz.

[Grosz] The reason is simple. The coat cannot be sewn onto the button. First, a program is necessary, and a system of tools must be a part of the program, a system of tools able to achieve and implement the goals for the people. There is a program. It was adopted by the congress. Certain modification is necessary regarding economic policy on the basis of experience of the past 2 years. We are now trying to find the tools for this. Our minister of finance spoke about this in great detail yesterday on television. When there is a system of tools for the goal, people must be sought who are able to implement it. In my view, it will be possible to create these conditions within 2-3 months.

[Szabo] Dr Judit Csehak is asked: Is it true that the age limit for pensions is going to be raised and if so, when and to what age?

[Csehak] Half of the news is true. We are indeed considering changing the pensionable age. But not only that, we are also looking at the possibility of enabling people to retire even before the current limit of 55 and 60. This would apply to people who have already spent 30-40 years in work. The raising, modification, or lowering of the pensionable age are being discussed today because we would like to create a foundation to supplement yearly the pensions of older people in accordance with annual price rises.

[Szabo] Peter Medgyessy. Will there be a system of personal taxation and if so, starting on what date?

[Medgyessy] Yes, there will be a system of personal taxation. We expect it, this is the proposal. We would also like to tax the invisible incomes. The assurance for this is that we intend to build up a very decisive and powerful tax apparatus. The second thing is that we would like to operate a control system which will ensure a kind of check on whether the existence of significant wealth has arisen out of taxed income or not. This, too, is a means of control. We would like to determine the method of taxation so that it should make possible the taxation of invisible income as well. I've got one piece of bad news: We intend to tax visible incomes as well.

[Szabo] The question is addressed to Sandor Nagy, SZOT secretary. Does the trade union approve everything the government introduces?

[Nagy] I do not think a great amount of imagination is needed to realize that the question is not too flattering. Nonetheless, I consider it justified because it reflects that the wider public opinion has no notion, regretfully, of those disputes, which are real and which occur in the course of everyday work, day in and day out. Let us not wander too far nor give too extreme an example. But even regarding the two questions raised here earlier -- the modernization of the system of pensions, for example: We consider it very important that while the government, starting out from very realistic considerations, intends to create a source for raising the low pensions of old pensioners it should at the same time also put into the balance whether, from the point of view of employment, health, and other considerations, it is possible to implement those decisions about which Comrade Csehak spoke. Or, regarding personal taxation, we consider it important that the great burdens should not be borne only by people living on wages and salaries but that, in fact, the public as a whole should share the burden, something which is considered important by everyone. And I could list things such as the price rises, but I see the essence of the matter in the fact that we owe the public the kind of realistic information which the members of the trade union can justifiably demand. In other words, the criticism involved in the question is accepted as far as I'm concerned. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] To Karoly Borbely, editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG. Why is the distribution of NEPSZABADSAG so bad in Budapest and in the provinces. Do you have any idea what opinions of the paper really are?

[Borbely] In my view the distribution of NEPSZABADSAG is not bad although it could be better, naturally. Presently 700,000 daily copies are issued, of which 560,000 are subscription; the remainder reach the reader through street sales. Most criticism is drawn from the street distribution because the paper is sometimes sold out before 0800. Naturally, we are interested in the readers' views. We receive approximately 16,000 letters annually carrying much criticisms, advice, and on occasion, encouragement as well. Recently we initiated a new type of relations with the public. By the way, NEPSZABADSAG clubs have been established in several towns in which employees of the paper can meet with our readers.

[Szabo] To Karoly Grosz. If you had to define the state of society in five sentences what would you say?

[Grosz] First, I would say that it is contradictory. Second, I would say that it is more tense than it used to be. Third, I would say that it is extraordinarily differentiated, and this differentiation is influenced by the workplace, the effect of various decisions in society. I would say, furthermore, that the predicament of the various social strata is extremely different, because the one who has no apartment has a different problem from the one who already has an apartment. He who is saving for a car has a different problem from he who is struggling with the problems of starting a family. In other words, it is obvious that the problems are multifaceted. And if you ask for the fifth one, then I would say that within society the problems are most serious primarily for the young intelligentsia and the pensioners with a pension fixed long ago.

[Szabo] The next question is addressed to Judit Csehak. They always speak about healthy eating while it is precisely the price of these foodstuffs which is increasing. How can this be compatible with the national health protection program?

[Csehak] Perhaps it is less well known that this program has not yet been adopted by the government.

The health administration and a proportion of the ministries, with the assistance of the social organization, have prepared a draft which includes ways to change the eating habits of the population. Many think that this involves selling healthy food significantly cheaper than unhealthy food. However, experience shows that healthy food cannot be really cheap. I believe that it is the citizens instead of the food-producing enterprises who must be supported to enable them to buy healthy food, supported with higher family allowances, better income opportunities. We also want to launch programs to make healthy food popular; we want changes in child catering, in schools, in factory canteens. It is in these areas that we can help.

[Szabo] How high is inflation going to be this year? Which prices will be raised?

[Medgyessy] The rate of inflation will be greater than planned, but it will probably be lower than what you are presently expecting, or what you are thinking, and what you are feeling in your pockets. I dare say this because raising prices is a very complicated matter affecting the various strata in different ways and to different degrees. I would like to say that this year we are not planning further, substantive central consumer price increases which will affect basic consumer goods. Despite this, however, regretfully, inflation will certainly exceed the current rate of 7 percent. There is a fundamental reason for this. It is not only the prices which will exceed the plan, but our results, too, will regretfully be less favorable than expected. We must create a harmony of some kind between the volume of goods and incomes, since we have been unable to create a harmony with regard to outflow [as heard]. Unfortunately, it is this method which we have had to resort to, but it is still better than if there were a shortage of goods in the country.

[Szabo] To Gyula Horn. Is a visit by the pope to Hungary being discussed?

[Horn] No, it is not being discussed, at least no such offer has been made.

[Szabo] To Karoly Grosz. Will there be unemployment in Budapest as well?

[Grosz] No I don't think so. We have 35,000 permanent vacancies, approximately 30,000-40,000 persons are constantly on the move, and it appears that the shift figures of 1.2-1.3 persons per shift, which is characteristic of industry in the capital in terms of average shift utilization, can still take on a very large amount of manpower. I must also add that some 200,000-220,000 people commute from the provinces to Budapest every day to work. I would be very glad if this figure decreased significantly. Therefore, in the immediate future there is no danger of unemployment here.

[Szabo] Can the 40 forints given to the pensioners make up for the price increases? The question goes to Judit Csehak.

[Csehak] We gave a 7 percent increase to pensioners over the age of 70 on 1 January; this equaled a minimum of 180 forints, because the planned price increases were 7 percent. As the sum total of price rises deviated from this amount on 1 April, we supplemented the 7 percent, i.e., the minimum 180 forints, with another 40 forints -- an extra 1 percent. Pensioners below the age of 70 received a flat sum of 60 forints, and it was this amount which was also given to those receiving supplementary family allowances.

[Szabo] Will 10,000 forint notes be printed in 1987?

[Medgyessy] No.

[Szabo] Who came up with the figure that 150,000 people must be redeployed? The question is addressed to Sandor Nagy. Does the trade union accept this?

[Nagy] I consider this question very justified. We often ask who calculated this figure. To our knowledge there were various estimates on the part of several ministries which do indeed refer to 160,000-200,000 people. I can only state that these figures are not very precisely founded, and therefore I myself do not think it particularly fortunate that these days public opinion is agitated with such figures at a time when we don't even know precisely where from and to what areas we would like the manpower to move.

[Szabo] So, perhaps the first step should be that we should know first where from and where to.

[Nagy] Naturally. If we know where from and where to, then an appropriate system is necessary for redeployment so that it will not be left to spontaneous processes, because as Comrade Karoly Grosz said, in many places in Hungary today people are looking for workers, and vice versa. But if this process takes place spontaneously -- and there are no institutional guarantees, suitable ones, that people will find these workplaces and get through difficult periods -- then the spontaneous processes certainly do create tensions as well; therefore we are a little anxious as to whether we have a system for this.

[Szabo] The next question is addressed to Gyula Horn, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Will the "History of Transylvania" be republished? You most certainly know that it has been published in three volumes and it is already being sold on the black market for 2,000 forints.

[Horn] Yes, as far as I know, and what is more the reprint will appear in the fall.

[Szabo] Do you have something more to say in addition to what Comrade Kadar has already said at a press conference in Stockholm about this entire affair?

[Horn] Please, I cannot say anything new. We are extremely sorry about this dispute in which we became involved with our Romanian neighbors. We did not initiate this dispute. We would like to coexist in peace with all our neighbors, we would like tourism to develop, we would like to do business and trade with them, we are partners for joint enterprises which serve our common interests, we would like spiritual values to be exchanged. Our Romanian friends acknowledge only with very great difficulty that this small Hungarian people cannot be indifferent to the fate of Hungarians living beyond these borders. In other words, we are interested in what happens to those Hungarians who live beyond the borders of our homeland. Let me say here that we have taken very many initiatives so far to prevent this dispute from becoming public, so that those differences of views which exist should be solved in accordance with the rules of the calm, normal political channels. We have not felt that our partners are trying to resolve this in a calm, matter-of-fact manner. Our basic principle remains unchanged -- as Comrade Kadar put it in Stockholm very lucidly -- that we do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of another country just as we do not tolerate interference in our own internal affairs.

However, this does not mean we have no opinion as to the kind of negative discrimination which the Hungarians who live there suffer and to the kind of extra burdens which are imposed on them.

The stance of the Hungarian party is very clear in this regard.

[Szabo] Yes, thank you very much. The next question is also addressed to you. It appears that the Soviet leadership calculate more on the power of publicity than the Hungarian leadership. What is your opinion regarding this?

[Horn] The question is justified because in the Soviet Union, the renewal is not only a substantive one but also a spectacular one that obviously raises questions in the minds of the people there. Now, regarding the Hungarian practice, we practice a very open information policy. At the same time I would like to state clearly that by information we mean verbal information as well -- radio, television, and press included. Now, you most certainly understand that there are things which cannot be written down, but there is nothing which cannot be spoken about. Our national interests cannot be endangered. I can give you a great many examples of how, in the course of business negotiations, criticisms which appear in the Hungarian press about the goods of a particular enterprise are turned against the Hungarian side and already the negotiating partner is willing to buy the product only a few percent cheaper. There are, if you like, business policy considerations; there are things about which it is impossible to speak today but it may be possible to speak about them tomorrow -- and must be spoken about tomorrow as well. In other words, it is not possible to practice an information policy independent of space, time, circumstances, and endeavors. Well, I know that it is not done to speak a lot here but it is my duty to say another word in this regard since Laszlo Szabo provoked me on this.

I worked for 17 years in the Central Committee dealing with the direction of the press, with mass communication. Therefore, this question was really to some extent a criticism of my earlier work. Regarding the past, I accept every criticism but in recent years, I judge, particularly since the 13th congress, a significant change has taken place in Hungarian information practice. Finally, I would like to say that we must not only provide information -- and here I do not want to blame anybody, personally -- but care must be taken that the printed word should be read as well. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] A question to Karoly Grosz. Will there be a national theater or not? What will happen to the money accumulated from social public donations?

[Grosz] There will be a national theater but later than we originally planned. As you know, the terms of the tender placed the theater at the corner of the city park and plans were made accordingly. I must state frankly that we have received an enormous number of opposition letters, and that this decision was an incorrect one; we should not take away this most favorable, nice valuable and green zone of the capital. Environmentalists, the town protection association, protested and therefore we have come to the conclusion that the theater must be built in some other place but there are some very strict requirements. First of all, it should be easily accessible from the point of view of traffic; it must be built where a plant producing scenery can be constructed alongside the theater; and last but not least, a parking lot is also required.

Therefore, the Budapest City Council has established a working group and is seeking the possibility of an alternative site.

One of the ideas is that they should build the theater in the castle because there is an open space there which is neglected, but the problem with that option is that transportation is very difficult in the castle area, particularly in the winter, and the buses could not cope with conveying the crowd from a big theater. Another proposal suggests the present Engels Square -- where a similar building existed some time ago -- near the bus station. That is a very good place from the point of view of transportation, suggesting that the theater should be built there.

Well now, the present plan cannot be adjusted to this alternative -- that is, if we take different circumstances into account then another plan must be prepared. Therefore, because of this, the construction of the theater will be postponed by at least 3 years. At present, there is about 250-260 million forints in the bank account accumulated from social public donations. Our idea is that this sum should remain in the bank, accruing interest according to the international rate of interest, as we have already spoken about earlier -- a statement also detailed this some time ago. And we would like the collection to continue; and after the completion of the new plans, after the new tender, after the new siting, we would like the construction work to start. Let me just say in addition that our desire for this to come about from public donation has proven illusory because, according to previous calculations, roughly 3-3.5 billion forints are needed and so far only about 10-15 percent of this has been collected. It is absolutely certain that if we build the new theater it cannot be done from public donation; state means will have to be used. However, we have not given up our intention of building the theater.

[Szabo] A question for Gyula Horn. Is it really conceivable that all kinds of nuclear weapons might disappear from Europe?

[Horn] At the present time it is difficult to imagine that every nuclear weapon might disappear. One fact without doubt is that what is being discussed now in Geneva, that is, Euromissiles, the withdrawal of medium-range carriers, Soviet and U.S. carriers -- such a thing has never happened since the atomic bomb was invented. So far, only a ceiling has been drafted. But such a thing as destroying them, withdrawing them from the system, has not taken place. For the first time an entirely new qualitative development might occur in the European nuclear situation. It is difficult to forecast when the presence of nuclear weapons in Europe might cease entirely because nuclear weapons will remain on French, British, and European territory, the bases around Europe. So perhaps it will be sometime in the next century.

[Szabo] A question for Chief Editor Gabor Borbely. Why has the Hungarian press not written about the General Assembly of the Writers' Association?

[Borbely] After the Writers' Association's General Assembly in November last year, a report on the General Assembly was published in every paper. Therefore, the press published the news. After this, in ELET ES IRODALOM [LIFE AND LITERATURE] and UJ TUKOR' [NEW MIRROR] we revealed to the public in detail all the debates that were held there and their contents.

[Szabo] A question for Peter Medgyessy. What quantity of bonds are owned by the population, and is it true that the interest on bonds will be taxed?

[Medgyessy] About 10 billion forints are in the hands of the population in the form of bonds. This is a significant form of saving.

However, I must say it is quite a negligible amount of money compared to all the savings deposits. But it is an important form of saving; for that reason, no matter what the tax system might be in the future, we shall expressly encourage the idea of saving.

I can promise that all of the bonds purchased up to the point in time when the system of taxation is introduced will be tax exempt.

[Szabo] Sandor Nagy. Are there really as many outstanding enterprises as there appear in the newspapers?

[Nagy] The situation in Hungary, if we take account of the independent economic organization, amounts to roughly 7,000. This year the government, in agreement with the trade unions and in view of the not overly praiseworthy economic results, reduced the granting of the outstanding title from the normal 6 percent annually to 3 percent, that is, to 3 percent of this 7,000. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] Pal Eotvos, currency specialist. In connection with the devaluation of the forint, it has been said that it does not affect the population, that is, by 8 percent, or how? Why is it necessary to say such things?

[Eotvos] The performance of the Hungarian economy has all kinds of unpleasant consequences, one of which is the devaluation of the forint; it also has other kinds of consequences. It also would be good to know whether this not only affects those who travel abroad, and who are only able to purchase foreign currency more expensively, but, via imports, whether it might have an impact on the growth in prices. This, briefly, is what I can reply.

[Szabo] Thank you. For comrade Karoly Grosz. Why do they say that we have made mistakes? Who made them? Why do they not name those responsible? By the way, quite a number of these and similar questions have arrived, and I think that they primarily refer to the problems appearing in the economy.

[Grosz] The question is just. I also have encountered it at many places, but I must clearly say that if the leadership wants to be correct, it cannot sacrifice anyone as a scapegoat for the mistakes it made collectively. There are decisions which have later not been verified by life. The members of the bodies made these decisions collectively. They must also collectively accept responsibility for them.

I do not know how many people watched the football match. When it was broadcast on television, the reporter said that we are unable to hold the ball. He did not say that someone was unable to hold the ball, but that the entire team was unable to hold the ball. I think by this he meant all 11 players; indeed, he himself, too, because he worded it so. Therefore, there are situations, circumstances when, in the case of collective decisions, it would be incorrect and dishonorable to make one sole person responsible for the mistake, or for the harmful consequences.

Now allow me to say that at the same time, where personal responsibility can be ascertained, in the past there have been specific decisions and there will be even more so in the future, for personal omissions. [as heard]

[Szabo] Peter Medgyessy. To what extent is it tenable that you are willing to pay, overall, 2 percent interest on payments for cars? It pertains to the affair that was recently published in the newspapers, yesterday or the day before, that the interest on a large number of deposits will be raised. Not on this?

[Medgyessy] Yes, it really is so that we are raising the interest on deposits with a deadline of 15 May. Precisely because, as I said earlier, we would very much like to maintain the momentum of the population's desire to save. I must say frankly that purchasing a car is not a question of a desire to save. The solution is not in our paying 3, 4, 5, or 7 percent interest, instead of 2, but in our having a proper supply of cars. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] Gyula Horn. Is it true that the obligatory visa system will cease between the FRG and Hungary?

[Horn] Negotiations are in progress on facilitating visas. Therefore, it should be possible to get visas more quickly and with fewer obstacles, at least for Hungarians to get FRG visas, because we issue ours to FRG citizens in 24 hours.

There is no talk, at least officially, of totally abolishing the obligatory visa system, or even of agreeing on this. By the way, on our part, on the part of the Hungarian Government, there would be no obstacle in principle to this.

[Szabo] And on part of the FRG?

[Horn] As far as we know, it is not only a matter for the FRG. It must be coordinated within NATO, too. From among those to whom we have proposed the abolition of obligatory visas so far, only neutral and nonaligned countries have accepted: Austria, Finland, and most recently, Sweden. Such a proposal has not yet been accepted by a NATO country.

[Szabo] I presume that the listener based his question on the appearance of some articles in the Western press.

[Horn] Yes. But there is nothing official.

[Szabo] A question from Pal Eotvos. Why do we not collect a highway tax?

[Eotvos] Please, it is a question of decision. We could collect bridge tolls, too, but there is also a disadvantage if we resort to such things. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] For Comrade Grosz, and many people ask similar questions. The issue is housing. There are people claiming housing who have been on the housing allocation lists for 2 years, but nevertheless do not get housing. What is the reason for this, and what do you intend to do to overcome it? How can young people get housing if the prices of dwellings increase so much?

[Grosz] Please, if you want to hear my opinion on this, I ask for a little patience. There are 800,000 dwellings in the capital. There are 250 citizens for every 100 dwellings. That is a very good ratio, a very good indicator. In Europe too, it is in a very distinguished place.

The problem is only that a great many people live alone in one dwelling, for the most part, in a large dwelling. The root of the problem starts with the fact that 50 percent of the total stock of Budapest's housing is state housing. Therefore, we have 400,000 state dwellings. Whatever their size, those who have received these dwellings do not want to move out of them. Thus they insist on the dwelling and thus there is no housing mobility. In theory, this stock of dwellings, this housing quantity, should be enough for the population of Budapest. Nevertheless, at this moment, in Budapest we have 62,000 people claiming housing at the council. This corresponds roughly to the quantity of construction of one 5-year plan.

I would also like to say that we estimate the number of dwellings which cannot be kept for habitation for a long time because they are so run-down or their condition is so poor, at roughly 27-29,000. And according to our calculations, there are about 40,000 dwellings which must be demolished sooner or later. Therefore, roughly, at this moment, the true requirement is not as much as is shown in the records, but about 100,000 dwellings. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, 67,000 dwellings were built in the capital -- 2,000 more than contained in the original plan. In 1986, we handed over 11,500 dwellings -- 500 fewer than contained in the plan -- but we did not accept 916 dwellings from the building industry because they were of poor quality. Although the requirement of those who have already received the allocation is just, that they should move in as soon as possible, the Budapest Council was not willing to accept some dwellings because of bad quality.

So, speaking approximately, we calculate that there are 40,000 young couples, or people living alone, who need a new dwelling, because two-thirds of the claims are not claims for new dwellings but claims for an exchange for a quality dwelling. For the most part they would like larger dwellings. Several generations live together, they have moved to small apartments, and here, the housing mobilization is very slow.

I say to you that last year, compared to the figure of 800,000 dwellings, a total of 12,000 dwellings changed hands in an exchange between citizens; the council only approved the exchange. This is a very small quantity. Much more than this is necessary. We would consider a movement of roughly 40-50,000 dwellings a year to be desirable.

In order for young people to get housing within a foreseeable period, and to ensure that a family does not have to go into debt for a lifetime, and in order for vacant dwellings to be put to use, on the basis of a government resolution we are working out a new housing construction program for Budapest. This will be presented to the government in July or August. The goal is to make use of the population's material possibilities, but it should consider the social circumstances. Therefore, it should not ruin those who get housing, and, in the last instance, housing movements should speed up. Such a system, in which the so-called allocation system ceases and market relations are asserted more freely, will reduce the housing problem of Budapest within the foreseeable future.

[Szabo] Comrade Csehak. Since the rise in alcohol prices, to what extent has alcohol consumption decreased? Was there any sense to this action?

[Csehak] I naturally cannot say by how much alcohol consumption has decreased. However, according to official data, the purchase of drinks decreased by 15-19 percent in 1986. We know that this can be primarily explained by the increases in the price of drinks. Only in a few years time it will be possible to say whether there has been a genuine decrease and whether we can maintain the decrease.

[Szabo] Peter Medgyessy. This is related to price rises. What have the present price increases solved? Is the 46 billion deficit decreasing as a result of this. It appears that the questioner is well informed about the Hungarian budget.

[Medgyessy] The price rise has decreased the budget deficit. Three factors must be considered. The state's revenues have increased as a result of raising the price of beer. The state's expenditures have decreased because of the price rise for meat, and the state's expenditures have increased because, as mentioned earlier by Comrade Csehak, there were certain compensations. From these three factors a reducing effect on the budget deficit emerges.

[Szabo] Sandor Nagy. Since only those who are sent away with at least nine other people can get retraining assistance, can the enterprises send workers off in pairs?

[Nagy] Unfortunately, not only can they do that, they do it, too. But I will add that in every individual case, when we hear of this, we take action in the most resolute manner possible, either at the level of the competent county organs or at the national level. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] Our final question is addressed to Gyula Horn. Will the socialist countries go to the Seoul Olympics?

[Horn] In my opinion, yes.

SZOT SECRETARY VIEWS UNIONS' ROLE IN REFORM

AU071350 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 7 May 87 p 3

[Interview with Tibor Baranyai, general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council (SZOT), by VOLKSSTIMME reporter Gregor Mayer in Budapest; date not given]

[Text] Mayer: Mr General Secretary, what is the role of the trade unions in Hungary?

Baranyai: The Hungarian Constitution guarantees that the social organizations participate in the building of socialism. Of course, the trade union is not the only organization that represents interests. It distinguishes itself from the others by the fact that it represents the interests of the employed working people in a comprehensive way. It is pledged to the principles of socialism because the general and individual interests of the working people can be realized in the long run only in a socialist society.

In preparing and implementing the policy of socialist construction, the trade union plays an important, independent role. It formulates its own standpoint, its own opinion, concerning far-reaching social questions. In this it bases its actions on the interests of its members. It does not participate from the outside in the exercise of power but as a partner. Here a kind of division of labor has developed. Our representatives participate in the sessions of the Council of Ministers.

Furthermore, there are regular talks between leading representatives of government and trade unions; I have to point out, however, that we do not always agree in all questions. But this is not surprising because the common goal can be achieved via different routes. The importance of our basic organizations also increased after the introduction of enterprise councils and enterprise management by the staff.

Mayer: Which problems and conflicts of interest are you facing because of the current economic reform?

Baranyai: The Hungarian economic reform is an initiative of the party, was started by the party, and is currently developing under party leadership. The trade unions have been and are participating in its preparation, implementation, and in the decision-making process. There is agreement on the necessity for reform and the main structures of it, but in the solving of concrete tasks there can certainly be differences of opinion between the trade union and economic organs. We support the implementation of the measures, in the preparation of which we are participating with our trade union work.

The reform processes, however, also require a restructuring of the trade union work itself. It must react more quickly to the changes in life and must become more open. Therefore we want our members to increasingly participate in these discussions, not in a schematic, formally democratic way, but with regard to the content of the work. Decisions resulting from conflict and compromise have a better chance of being implemented with the support of the masses.

Dialogue, discussion, and an exchange of views are also necessary because the continuation of the reform is changing the conditions that influence the life of the people and the structure of the interests. New differences in interests are to be expected.

To put it clearly: In some cases loss-making enterprises will have to be closed. Although this is in the interest of society, it is not in the interest of the working people affected. In the same way the reduction of subsidies for consumer goods is not in the interest of those who have to buy them, but in the interest of others because it facilitates fairer distribution.

Mayer: But how can the working people's standard of living be stabilized or increased in this process?

Baranyai: In our opinion, the only real way to do this is an economic upswing, an increase in income, and the creation of conditions for economical production. Our concerns cannot be alleviated with measures in the sphere of distribution alone: The fundamental breakthrough must be made, first and foremost, in production.

We demand that the government create a more favorable policy for the standard of living because this is the only way to achieve a lasting economic balance.

A lasting solution to the problem is to be sought where the problems turn up: In the field of goods production.

We must be aware of the fact that conflicts will emerge there as well. The more aware we are of this, the greater the chance we will discover the sources of conflict in time and, with joint efforts, find appropriate measures to alleviate the tensions.

Price Hikes Do Not Solve Economic Problems [subhead]

Mayer: How do you assess the most recent price hikes in this connection?

Baranyai: We understand that sometimes, when no other short-term solutions can be found, such measures are necessary in the interest of the economic balance. But we emphasize that this will not solve our economic problems.

Concerning the burden to the population in general, a differentiated approach is necessary in this respect, and price hikes are certainly not the ideal means for this because they affect everybody to the same degree. Their effects can be counterbalanced to a certain degree at least and for certain social strata by means of compensation measures.

It is our goal to achieve a stabilization and subsequent increase in the standard of living. We consider work in the basic organizations that is good for the economy the main field of action of the trade union movement. We help to discover and activate reserves, to mobilize the people, and to stop phenomena that disturb work. Thus, we do not want to contribute to achieving the above-mentioned goal only as an "executive organ" but through dedicated trade union work.

Mayer: Mr General Secretary, thank you very much for the interview.

KAPOLYI RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST CEMA MEETING

LD131715 Budapest MTI in English 1533 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi Wednesday returned to Budapest from Bucharest. He participated in the 16th session of the Inter-Governmental Commission of the CEMA countries coordinating nuclear energetic machine production. The Hungarian minister of industry held bilateral talks with Romanian ministers of industry and industrial leaders on developing industrial relations. It was stated that opportunities for bilateral cooperation, product and production specialization should increasingly be utilized in the fields of electronics, robot-technology, bio-technology, chemical industry, and road vehicle production.

HORVATH, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BUCHAREST CONFERENCE

LD132117 Budapest MTI in English 1918 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- A HSWP delegation, led by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, returned to Budapest from Bucharest. The delegation attended the conference of secretaries of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries responsible for organization. The Hungarian delegation included Istvan Petrovski, leader of the party and the mass organizations department of the Central Committee, and Istvan Latos and Istvan Oszi, deputy department heads of Central Committee.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Nicolae Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary.

MARJAI RECEIVES GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER 13 MAY

LD131714 Budapest MTI in English 1520 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Wednesday met Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister of the Hellenic Republic.

Present at the meeting were Emmanouil Kalpadhakis, ambassador of Greece to Hungary, and Imre Hollai, Hungarian ambassador to Greece.

Talks Held With Trautmann

LD131605 Budapest MTI in English 1240 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Budapest May 13 (MTI) -- As reported earlier, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, in Budapest on Wednesday.

The parties surveyed the fields of bilateral relations. Summing up the experience of his visit, Karolos Papoulias said that his talks with the Hungarian leaders had fully justified the positive expectations. He was convinced at each meeting that the Hungarian side was also willing to further develop the traditionally good relations between the two countries, including the expansion of economic cooperation. He spoke with appreciation of the open, sincere, and friendly atmosphere of his talks with Hungarian leaders.

Rezso Trautmann and Karolos Papoulias stressed the importance of the fact that Hungary and Greece, despite their different social systems and international affiliations, proclaimed an identical or similar approach to the most important issues in international affairs. The talks were attended by Emmanuel Kalpadakis, ambassador of Greece to Hungary, and Imre Hollai, ambassador of Hungary to Greece.

Concludes Visit

LD132229 Budapest MTI in English 2141 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- Concluding his official visit to Hungary, Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias left Hungary Wednesday evening. The Greek foreign minister was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Also present were Emmanuel Kalpadakis, ambassador of Greece to Hungary, and Imre Hollai, Hungarian ambassador to Greece.

KISZ OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH GANDHI IN DELHI

LD071924 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] New Delhi, May 7 (MTI) On Thursday Csaba Hamori, visiting first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), met Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi. Cordial discussions were held on possibilities of strengthening relations between the two countries. During the day the Hungarian youth delegation met Foreign Minister Narayan Dutt Tiwari, and held talks with leaders of the Youth organization of the Indian National Congress and the Indian Youth Union.

Leaves Delhi for PRC

LD111005 Budapest MTI in English 0825 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] New Delhi, May 11 (MTI) -- Headed by Csaba Hamori, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union, the Hungarian youth delegation left New Delhi for the Chinese capital at the end of their visit to India Monday.

JAPANESE EMBASSY DENIES CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE

OW131540 Tokyo KYODO in English 1518 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 KYODO -- The Japanese Embassy in Warsaw Wednesday said neither the Japanese Government nor private businesses here have received any classified industrial information from local Poles. An embassy official made the remark while commenting on a Warsaw-dispatched wire service report on Tuesday that police had arrested two Polish reporters for allegedly spying for Japan.

The report said the reporters -- identified as Maruiz Dastych and Tadeusz Podwysocki, both employed by the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA -- were charged for allegedly passing information to the Japanese on a contract Poland is to sign with Italy's FIAT for the purchase of a new auto production license. Negotiations are also in progress with Japan's automaker Daihatsu for the purchase of a license to produce Japanese-designed cars in Poland, the wire service report said. The report added that Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said he could neither confirm nor deny the matter.

In referring to the earlier report, the Japanese Embassy official said the embassy investigated the matter but did not find any evidence the Japanese had received or requested any classified industrial information from the arrested Polish reporters. The Japanese side is receiving all pertinent information from Polish authorities, the embassy official said.

Of the two reporters, Dastych had once worked for the semi-governmental Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) and the Japanese Embassy official admitted that he continued to supply Jetro with information previously made public.

Meanwhile, informed sources said Polish Police conducted a 48-hour search of Dastych's home on April 22, taking him to Warsaw's Rakowiecki Jail.

The two reporters' families and friends confirmed their absence but said they had no further knowledge of the case.

WALESA WARNS OF 'REVOLUTION' IN STERN INTERVIEW

AU131210 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Bonn, May 13 (AFP) -- The Polish political, economic and social system is a total failure, the outlawed Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa said in an interview with the West German weekly STERN to appear Thursday. "If we do not start to introduce reforms in time we risk going the way of revolution with all the funereal consequences that would result", he warned.

Mr. Walesa said Poland was in a maze and finding it extremely difficult to get out. "That is why my friends and I will take the side of evolution as soon as we see the least glimmer of hope of reforms", he added. Describing the period of the Solidarity movement before the union was banned as "fine and important", Mr. Walesa said, "we must impose our programme without fuss, but peacefully and quietly".

"As a worker, I know that the factories must produce. We cannot spend all our time demonstrating", Mr. Walesa concluded.

WOZNIAK MEETS WORKERS, VIEWS REFORM 22 APR

Meets Television Works Staff

LD241811 Warsaw PAP in English 0024 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk visited the television works in Warsaw and acquainted himself with its production performance and issues of the crew.

During talks with workers, Glowczyk showed interest in working conditions, wages, possibilities of leisure activities, the activities of social services and cafeteria supplies. He also visited a vocational school complex attached to the works. He acquainted himself with the activities of the plant party organization and talked with the chairman of the plant's trade union. Aside from matters concerning the works many participants in the talks also presented their personal problems, mainly housing ones.

Also today PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Marian Wozniak met with the crew of the Unitra-Polkolor works in Piaseczno near Warsaw at a meeting during which they discussed, first and foremost, one of the most important documents of recent days, that is, the guidelines of the 2nd stage of economic reform.

Many questions concerned price policies, subsidies, market balance and rising costs of living. Society's stance towards the latest government price hikes was more negative than towards earlier hikes, stated Wozniak. The issue, therefore, arises of whether we can be tempted to introduce a one-time regulation to achieve the necessary balance -- which from the economic point of view would have been undoubtedly most effective -- or should this process be spread over 2-3 or even 5 years. This, however, depends on how successful the fall in costs in enterprises turns out to be, stated Wozniak.

Another group of questions concerned issues of exports, the participation of production plants in hard-currency exports allowances, repaying the debt and strengthening the zloty. Wozniak stated that the aim of the Polish economy was to make the Polish zloty a convertible currency. The Narodowy Bank Polski (National Bank of Poland) is preparing a special programme of strengthening it. This is, nonetheless, a difficult process which calls for, above all, a fundamental change in exports capacities. Too low exports are also the cause of hard-currency problems felt by plants and is the reason why the issue of debt is being solved too slowly. The point is, therefore, to increase the competitiveness of Polish products on global markets also through appropriate structural changes.

The hours-long discussion in Unitra-Polkolor as if opens the discussion on the guidelines of the second stage of reform in all plants in Poland. [sentence as received]

Discusses Economic Problems

LD061110 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1955 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Recorded conversation between Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, with workers at the Unitra-Polkolor color television tube factory in Piaseczno near Warsaw on 22 April; all questioners unidentified]

[Excerpts] [Wozniak] Our meeting, which can only be disturbed by television crews because they are generating a lot of heat.... What? You cannot hear me? Heating us up and thus shortening this meeting which has as its aim -- I would like to emphasize this -- an exchange of views on the recent document which I personally consider an extremely important document for Poland. I have therefore asked for it to be brought here -- namely the theses concerning the second stage of economic reform -- because this is the issue for which we should all fight. [passage omitted]

These issues, if one bothers to study them more closely, are in many cases controversial. One hears this even in the street: provocative, causing various views. We would like -- and this is the intention of the party and government leadership -- for this document to be discussed in depth, above all in the factories in which the national income is created. This is the main target of this document, although it also concerns agriculture matters. For 2 or 3 months, let us try and find in Poland common views that are expressed here and choose some of them, perhaps even all of them, and go along this route. [sentence as heard]

Let me begin with job certification [atestacja]. The party and government commission for the review of structures is not dealing with job certification in enterprises because this is to be done by enterprises themselves. Because this job certification, from the very start -- I do not know why, perhaps you will tell me -- this job certification is going badly in Poland. It was decided that this was not going well because Wozniak's commission is not working well. What conclusion did I draw from this? That one must tackle the job certification in enterprises and see what was what, because there are also some matters I do not like. Why, in an autonomous enterprise, is job certification imposed from outside? The answer is: because our autonomous enterprise is economically ineffective and has low productivity and a low competitiveness level. Such an enterprise can be forced through job certification to do some things; perhaps even more, this could be done through common sense and the activity of self-management, leadership, and other people there.

From there we are going to squeeze in job certification, but it is happening in the wrong way. Now I want to say why, because for many years no one in the enterprise reacted to whether there were too many or too few people, because it did not come out in the balance and did not affect wages, because we were all on wage lists. There was a scale. In your factory, a turner would earn an amount similar to that in another. Today we say that he is not to earn the same, but what he earns will depend on whether the enterprise has made a profit. This is not very comprehensible for people. They say: What kind of socialism is this? He earns more; I am also good.

[Question] What concrete measures are to be undertaken in the economy to raise the standard of living without raising prices?

[Wozniak] Will you allow me to sit down from time to time? [laughter] Good, thank you. I would like to say that I cannot today imagine an economy in which we hold prices. On the other hand, the movement of prices does not have to mean -- and the aim of the economy must be -- that the standard of living does not fall, because what does this mean? That the total sum of the movement of prices was less than that of wages. We then have what we call either an improvement in the standard of living, or growth in production, or an increase in national income.

The situation thus far in Poland has not been a very optimistic one for many families, although statistically -- I will say something about statistics in a moment -- for last year the average standard of living, calculating the movement of prices and movement of wages, grew by about 1.5 to 2 percent. That is the real standard of living. A 2 percent rise in the cost of living in 1 year in the average family budget is not noticeably felt because it is a very difficult matter when reckoned in zloties to even consider it to be noticeable. If it were over the course of 5 years, it would already be 10 percent, and this clearly would be noticeable. But I want to say that knowing, in any case understanding, the questions, the question, is such: This kind of growth in the standard of living is unsatisfactory for the people. [passage omitted]

There is only one answer: If we do not have better effectiveness in industry there will be no higher standard of living. I want to recall that before the 10th congress we talked about the increase of labor productivity in the theses. Different figures were quoted: 10 percent, 15 percent. Everyone says he would like the standard of living to rise. let us say by a third in the 5-year period. This even sounds quite attractive. But will productivity rise by one-third? I have not found a factory that would say that productivity will rise by one-third. So, here is my question to you: Where should we look for cost cutting? This does not fall from heaven. There is a considerable number of enterprises that work inefficiently and the only solution for us is to liquidate these enterprises. I want to say that during the liquidation of enterprises we face a concentrated attack by all the political and economic forces of the firm and its associates in a bid to keep the enterprise. [passage omitted]

[Question] In my view, the mechanisms of choosing executive cadres in our state are not functioning properly. There has to be a hunt for managers and directors. In my view, this is caused by an inappropriate wage system. It is difficult to find someone willing to take up such duties and work for so little money. At the same time, the internal structure of the enterprise cannot be properly shaped because the managing director's salary is fixed by the founding organ. Hence, my question whether any changes are envisaged.

[Wozniak] It is not true that the situation is bad because the salary of the director is fixed by the founding organ. I cannot agree with that but I shall come to that in a moment. Above all, it is the fact that the wages system is no good. Remember, in Poland's history there have been some issues which we solved differently, departing from a certain doctrinal premise. That certain doctrinal premise was that the working class must and should be well paid in a socialist society. And I think that this has been done to the best of the country's abilities. But at the same time we have lost something else, best expressed by the children of the same working class. When I go to Warsaw Technical University or any other school where there are children of the workers and peasants, the children say: My father was a worker, but when I complete my study I will have to earn more, otherwise there is no point to my study and my work.

And they say in conclusion: Comrade Secretary, I hope that when I finish my study you will be able to cope with the issue. Therefore, I can see that we agree in principle, but I would like to go further. We in the center are doing everything to transfer the wages issue to the independent enterprises. [passage omitted] If you in the enterprises introduce the differentiation, regarding both outstanding workers and managerial cadre, you will pave the way for others.

If our standard of living increases enough so that an average wage will maintain a family without worry -- this does not necessarily mean having a car, although today every family has a car -- then I think that this issue of jealousy, or even, if I can put it in jargon, forgiving [odpuszczenie sobie] oneself for earning more, will not have such great significance. [passage omitted]

We must create a climate which encourages higher wages. The question then arises: Are we ready to support this? I would like to open this subject wide for discussion. There is one thing: We can either go, in production enterprises, in the direction of higher wages for those who push our enterprises forward, or we make everyone equal. If we are all to be equal, then we will be poor; if we let it go forward, then we will all be rich. The right wage for the right work. [passage omitted]

The question of the black market was mentioned. We are not talking about a black market, but we are aware of the fact that we must counteract by economic methods, above all to reduce the black market dollar rate, which acts destructively on the economy and people.

[Question] Here are some proposals. First, that the turnover of foreign currency will become normal in due course -- when a father gives to a son he does not have to have an excuse for doing so -- and also that one should be able to sell to the state. In the case of foreign guests, it should be possible to sell to a bank or an economic organization, not at the black market rate but above the official rate. I remember that we calculated in Warsaw that it would be worthwhile for the General Consumers' Cooperative to pay 21,000 for \$1, to import market goods from the West, and then to sell, making 22,000 for \$1, and it would still be three times cheaper than today on the Warsaw market.

[Wozniak] The Finance Ministry has been obstinate, but it has changed its mind and we are going to resolve these matters.

[Question] We know that the theses have been worked out by the most able economic minds. But I would like to ask whether this group of economists has worked out any program for clearing out debts.

[Wozniak] Indeed, our debts are relatively high, but the Hungarians, for example, have higher debts per inhabitant. In our case, the most difficult problem is that our exports are too small in relation to the debts. Simply, Poland does not export. Why? Because many of our goods are not competitive on the world market, neither in quality nor technology. By the way, this also is due to some stagnation in the enterprises, or lack of need. Therefore, we want to set in motion all the economic mechanisms so that the enterprises will reach European standards. [passage omitted]

We assume that in 1990-92 we will achieve a certain balance and will have enough financial means from exports for interest payments. It largely depends on whether we can develop more quickly, in industry in particular, and whether we will be successful with the second stage of the reform as soon as we would like. On the other hand, full servicing is a difficult matter to discuss, I would say. In Poland, no one is afraid that he may one day have to look for work; the West has a low rate of inflation, which is something that is often accusingly pointed out to us, but what is not pointed out is that in the West 10 percent of the people are unemployed. If we here today created 10 percent unemployment, then perhaps we could reduce our inflation rate. On the other hand, as far as unemployment is concerned, one cannot just say: We are going to proclaim unemployment. First of all, it cannot doctrinally be made to fit our system. Second, the whole of the machine-building industry has a free second shift and no people to fill it. We have vacancies and a shortage of people.

[Question] I agree that the working out of these theses is interesting and quite bold. But it is not true that a lot of these theses are at variance with the general systemic principles of our country, i.e. if we wish to hand over part of our production means to private hands or to the hands of a foreign trade partnership?

[Wozniak] If we were to do what Mrs Thatcher did -- that is, if we reprivatize the Polish economy -- we shall not privatize state enterprises. We do not write about this; in the theses, we did not say that we would privatize. On the other hand, in the theses, we said that we wish to have partnerships between state and private businesses, for if we have state capital we have an opportunity to do something. We were thinking of the West in particular, but not exclusively; this can happen within the domestic market. Moreover, we wish to have joint enterprises, beginning, as it happens, with socialist countries. At the moment, five such proposals are being brought to fruition. [passage omitted]

[Question] It is obvious that there is a certain percentage of functionaries who are so -- do forgive the expression -- damned attached to their desks that they seem glued to them. It is a great piece of luck if they decide to leave of their own free will, or if they contravene some regulation or other -- I am not necessarily thinking of drunkenness -- and one can dismiss them from their workplace. [passage omitted]

[Wozniak] Listen, if we are to defend every man who is honest but unproductive, then it will not be your factory that goes bankrupt, but the whole Polish economy. Then, good-bye to the dreams. I also wish to say something about the matters of job certification as the commission was mentioned here a few times. The commission is dealing with central matters, the intermediate structures, enterprises, but in a different meaning. In regard to the center we are working on this and the first signs -- although this is not the most important thing -- are: a 20 percent reduction in the number of deputy minister posts, 35 or 38 jobs -- there are altogether over 120 or 130 of them, over 200 posts of departmental deputy directors -- because there are simply too many of them, and this is the beginning. The problem, however, is not to get rid of but to adapt the structure of the ministry to the needs resulting from the reform.

General Jaruzelski, as party first secretary, said that we are going to reduce the establishment at the Central Committee by 20 percent. There are -- I do not have to be reticent about this -- 600 political employees; 20 percent makes 120 people. That is quite a lot.

In voivodship committees, we are going to get rid of 10 percent, with transfers to towns and parishes, as that is where people are needed for work. We are counting on the government doing the same thing in respect to the administration.

[Question] My question is: Are we striving for a convertible zloty? And, provided we fulfill the assumptions of the second stage of the reform, how and to what extent shall we come close to a solution of this problem?

[Wozniak] Are we striving for a convertible zloty? The answer is yes. A convertible zloty is the main aim of our actions, but we only embarked on this quite recently. I want to remind you of what the press has already reported: There was a summit meeting of party general secretaries and first secretaries from the socialist countries in Moscow last year. A far-reaching set of tasks for the governments within the CEMA framework was agreed there, to significantly improve the functioning of CEMA in order to achieve better benefits provided by the social division of labor, as we economists call it, among the states than we do now. And one of the main issues is the striving for convertible currencies. From this point of view, the Polish National Bank is preparing a document -- the first one will be ready in May -- which we shall call very simply: a document on the strengthening of the Polish zloty. [passage omitted]

The answer is certainly a convertible zloty. Is this an early prospect? It is difficult because, taking Polish-Czechoslovak and Polish-GDR relations as examples, even in the case of convertible marks, Kcs, and zloties, the differences in economic structures of these countries and a certain amount of autarky, their lack of comparability in relation to the world structures concerning costs, the closed character of our economies, results in the fact that experts will soon appear who make great private profits. This presents an obstacle to our reaching the levels of Hungary, Bulgaria, and so on. We see this clearly and it must be solved much more quickly. [passage omitted]

There already exists -- I have it in my hands -- a 40-page nonspecialized study -- that is, one-third of the second phase of the reform. The second phase of the reform is a difficult document because it concerns the mechanisms of the reform and not the economic policy. The economic policy is formulated in the economic plan -- in the 5-Year period plan, in the resolution -- but it is nevertheless a dry and difficult document. We are aware of the fact that in the factories we must help people to understand it. Therefore, the Economic Society, the Chief Technical Organization, the management personnel, and the party will be provided with materials and will disseminate these materials to ensure that the ensuing discussion is lucid.

However, discussions on this matter should be conducted at our workplaces. This will make it visible. We must really reach not only the simple workers, for the notion of a simple worker is also not very clear. What does the phrase a simple worker mean? Generally speaking, all the people in Poland have an education and we are a very educated society. We are one of the better educated societies in Europe, but I want to say that it is said that this education yields no fruit in our economy and that is why we place hope in the second stage of the reform. However, not everyone is a professional in economy and economic policy and that is why I am treating it as an important conclusion from our today's meeting that discussions on these subjects must be well prepared. The central authorities, the enterprises, and the leading management cadres alike must prepare very good materials for discussion to be concrete because this is in our joint interest.

I can say that this is a game, but a serious game. This game will give us an enormous chance. I reiterate to conclude, to become a member in the European division, not only in sport but in the economic division. This is worth striving for. Thank you very much for your great patience during these long hours. Thank you. [applause]

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS WOZNIAK ON MANAGEMENT

AU051332 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member, PZPR Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Party-Government Commission for the Review and Modernization of Economic and State Organizational Structures; by Waldemar Mickiewicz: "The Construction of a New Model" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mickiewicz] Why was the Party-Government Commission for the Review and Modernization of Economic and State Organizational Structures set up? Was it, as many people believe, established solely in order to modify these structures so that they conform to the logic of the model of a reformed economy?

Searching for a Polish Model of a Socialist State [subhead]

[Wozniak] The 10th Congress stated that there was a need to establish the commission. It was assigned a great variety of tasks connected with improving the functioning of the economy and the state. Described as briefly as possible, these tasks are to conduct a review of structures in central state and economic bodies, collectively known as the Center in everyday language, to conduct a review of organizational structures in the national economy -- they are frequently called intermediate bodies -- that is, they are situated between the enterprises and the Center. Next, we are examining the functioning and organizational structures of units in the consumer services field. Finally, in view of the critical appraisal of job certification conducted by enterprises themselves on the basis of government decisions, we also had to deal with this issue. The commission also is supposed to conduct a review of the apparatus of social organizations that are subsidized from the state budget and of the party apparatus.... [passage omitted]

[Mickiewicz] Nevertheless, people expect results; they are tired of discussion and contemplation. There is also a clear and growing conviction that the absence of a reorganized center is hindering the process of fully basing the economy on new principles.

[Wozniak] The truth of the matter is that, despite all the reservations, the reform has proceeded at the enterprise level further than at any other. The varied way in which the reform has proceeded has sown mistrust in enterprises and has given rise to conservative tendencies in them.

My assessment of job certification in enterprises is critical, but I see the causes of this as also lying in the entire economic system, which fails to put pressure on enterprises to follow the desired course. Thus far, certification has not encompassed enterprise administration, which indicates that the role of administrative guidance has not been diminished. At the same time, factory bureaucracies are large and this impedes the accomplishment of production tasks.

The combination of these two matters -- that is, the absence of changes in the functioning of the Center and a return to extensive trends in enterprises -- has given rise to criticism. The commission has drawn conclusions. As I have already said, the commissions' activities have covered job certification but the commission has also begun to analyze the development of structures in economic organizations stemming from the operation of the economic system as a whole.

It is necessary -- and this is clearly visible -- to raise the standard of enterprise management and to improve the process whereby managerial cadres are selected. After all, large reserves exist in the field of organizational progress. These reserves must be put into operation. Progress in this area can increase operational efficiency, free people who are performing nonessential jobs, and result in the elimination of unnecessary activity. [passage omitted]

[Mickiewicz] Comrade Secretary, apart from expressions of support, do you not also encounter difficulties and pressures? After all, changes -- and changes that are being introduced on a broad front and are so far-reaching -- disturb many interest groups and upset certain habits and myths....

Changes Do Not Occur Automatically [subhead]

[Wozniak] If some people are concerned that the process of structural change is, in their opinion, proceeding too slowly, then it is not difficult to notice that there are people who are troubled for other reasons. Let us just consider the question of an enterprise. Is it easy to get accustomed to the idea that there is no reason at all why an enterprise should exist forever? Or, is it easy to get accustomed to the idea that it is not necessarily the case that you are always guaranteed a job in the enterprise in which you start work? Of course, these are problems for some communities and some party organizations.

However, the construction of a modern, socialist, Polish state and an efficient economy that will satisfy social expectations -- these are the intentions that the party has voiced -- requires sacrifices as well as a great effort. So, the party should begin with itself, and in this spirit should prove itself in the performance of its functions: the functions, which General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about, of leading, directing, and serving the nation and workers class. That is why, inter alia, the changes are beginning with the Central Committee apparatus. There will be a 20-percent reduction in its size. At the voivodship level, on the other hand, there will be shifts to primary committees and cells. These steps have been dictated by changes in the functions of individual party cells, which have emerged, inter alia, as a result of the creation of genuine accord and collaboration between various political forces, and the appearance of new, partner-like forms of cooperation between the party and allied political parties.

It is not by chance that a few weeks ago the ZSL and the SD launched similar initiatives with regard to their own organizations. Finally, the entire system of social organizations financed from the state budget -- it employs 55,000 -- ought to be examined.

This is a very complex problem. These organizations have 17 million members. Many organizations have taken economic steps to ensure that they are self-financing. But there is also another side to this, it sometimes diminishes social activity and results in an expansion of the apparatus. [paragraph continues]

It will be necessary to examine the scope of social organizations' activity so as to clearly establish which activities these organizations can take over from the administration and perform less bureaucratically. If social organizations were to take over a range of functions from the administration, this could lead to a tangible increase in the level of activity in many communities. This applies to resolving issues concerning economic matters, agriculture, transportation, trade, housing, and upbringing.

The review might also show that there are also organizations whose range of activity does not justify the provision of subsidies, and which should operate on a social basis or finance themselves. [passage omitted]

NATIONAL BANK OFFICIAL REPORTS COMPANY BANKRUPTCIES

LD131745 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 -- According to the guidelines of the second stage of the economic reform, still this year is to see radically stepped up enforcement of the law on improved management and bankruptcy of companies. The implementation of the law has been discussed by presidium of the government lately.

How many candidates for bankruptcy are there in Poland now? PAP put this question to Vice-President of the National Bank of Poland (NBP) Leszek Urbanowicz. Excerpts of his remarks:

Assuming that the inclined plane starts the moment a company loses creditworthiness, a total of 332 companies had displayed it by the end of 1986. The first quarter of this year saw 319 such companies, but the figures are not final, as requests for fresh credits are still being considered. Financial straits of these companies have all sorts of causes. What matters is that the company's financial results are not sufficient to repay its obligations, such as credits, taxes etc.

According to our analyses, the primary cause of the problems is lack of resources to pay the tax on above-limit wages. Inventories of materials and components are often excessive, which leads to problems with financing them, and too high investment outlays coupled with their insufficient effectiveness is another cause. Problems in selling a product or service are rarely the cause of financial difficulties.

In the first quarter of this year, banks refused credits to 30 companies, while 205 others presented sufficiently satisfying and promising healing programmes. In 58 cases, this occurred under bank-imposed interim management. Under the healing/bankruptcy law, a losing company has two ways to go: adopt a healing programme or accept bankruptcy or liquidation.

Towards the end of 1985, healing programmes covered 116 firms joined by 256 more in 1986, while at the same time 160 regained creditworthiness or escaped banking rigours. Only 21 of the 160 recovered on their own through increased efficiency and reserves released. A total of 77 companies restored creditworthiness with outside help (such as rescheduled or relieved taxes depreciation write offs etc.)

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES URBAN'S 28 APR CONFERENCE

AU061631 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 May 87 p 5

["Transcript" of the 28 April press conference held by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists in Warsaw]

[Text] Another press conference was held in the INTERPRESS Press Center in Warsaw on 28 April. During this conference Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban replied to questions addressed by foreign correspondents and by representatives of the domestic press. Here is the transcript of the conference.

Stefan Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Minister, the German church has invited a number of Polish correspondents to attend the pope's visit to West Germany, but Aleksander Hal, editor of PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, has not received a passport for travel. Is this compatible with present relations with the Catholic Church?

Urban: I know nothing of this case. I do not know the editor in question.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Minister, in line with the facts established by the Swedish Institute for Research into Armaments it is obvious that Poland has supplied arms to Nicaragua for use by the right-wing partisans. Is this true?

Urban: Nothing of the kind is obvious. These are slanderous assertions made by some institutions. As for the arms sales, Poland cooperates exclusively with the governments of friendly countries. All deliveries of military equipment from Poland are addressed to the government agencies of friendly countries and are based on international accords. It is out of the question that Poland supplies arms and -- as I recently heard on German radio -- ammunition to the contras in Nicaragua. It is common knowledge that Poland is supporting the Sandinistas, the Ortega government in Nicaragua, decidedly and with all its strength. Nor is there any probability that any such arms delivery could reach another addressee, that is, that it could be diverted. The reports in question are either nonsense or provocation. It is not arms that flow from Poland, but journalistic canards.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Minister, can you confirm that Professor Sokolowska has taken legal action over defamation in connection with your statement last week? Do you intend to take a stand on this case? Let me observe that the State Council yesterday appointed Mrs Sokolowska as an ordinary professor.

Urban: I have received a letter from Mrs Sokolowska's lawyer. The letter seems to threaten legal action in a court of justice. In this connection, I wish to state that investigations into the contacts and meetings of Mr Mueller, an agent of the U.S. intelligence service, are continuing. Persons who are alleged to have secret contacts with him will be interrogated and there is no doubt that the investigations will establish the nature, character, and contents of these contacts. I can only congratulate Mrs Sokolowska on her ordinary professorship. This also shows the falsehood of the statements occasionally published by the Western press to the effect that professorial appointments are based on political motivations. I have published no reservations regarding the scholarly position of Professor Sokolowska. As for Mr Mueller, U.S., Polish, and international public opinion has unequivocally comprehended the meaning of Mr Mueller's recall from Poland. We now have it officially that he will not return to his diplomatic post in Warsaw.

Jackson Diehl, WASHINGTON POST: Minister, does the Polish Government intend to grant visas to foreign citizens who have been invited by the "Wolnosc i Pokoj" ["Freedom and Peace"] organization to attend the peace conference to be held in Poland next week? Does the Polish Government intend to take any steps to prevent the organization of this conference?

Urban: The "Wolnosc i Pokoj" organization is an illegal organization, and that is why all the functions it wants to organize are illegal. This organization is detrimental to the PPR's defense.

Krzysztof Lewandowski, KURIER POLSKI: Minister, what about the elections of university rectors? Thank you.

Urban: By 28 April the senates of 51 university-type schools had submitted the names of candidates to be rectors. This means that over 90 percent of such schools subordinated to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education have submitted such candidates, but there are also schools subordinated to other ministries, and I have no data from them. Ten schools have chosen their rectors-elect, having previously coordinated the candidacies with the ministry. Professor Jacek Flisak was reelected rector of Poznan University; Professor Aleksander Koj, previously a pro-rector, was elected rector of Krakow University; Professor Grzegorz Bialkowski was reelected rector of Warsaw University; Professor Wieslaw Pluta, previously a pro-rector, was elected rector of the Wroclaw Economic Academy; Professor Januz Wierzbicki was elected rector of the Poznan Economic Academy; Professor Zygmunt Bosiakowski was reelected rector of the Warsaw Main School of Planning and Statistics; Professor Jan Kmita was reelected rector of the Wroclaw Polytechnical School; Professor Andrzej Ryzynski, was reelected rector of the Poznan Polytechnical School; Professor Marian Eckert was elected rector of the Zielona Gora College of Engineering; and Professor Edward Polanowski was reelected rector of the Czestochowa College of Pedagogy. The senates of these 51 university-type schools subordinated to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education submitted 126 candidacies for rectorships. For example, universities submitted the names of 22 candidates, and 17 technical colleges submitted the names of 47 candidates.

As for the procedure, the senates select candidates but the minister has the right to submit his reservations. Next, rectors are elected from among the approved candidates. So far, reservations have been expressed with regard to two candidates, which accounts for about 1 percent of the candidates submitted by the senates. The situation in the present elections for the 1987-90 term is that 22 present rectors are not running for reelection. This number includes 13 rectors who have held their posts for two terms and who are therefore prevented by law from running for a third term. The rectors-elect submitted their candidates for the pro-rectorship. This has been done so far by rectors-elect in five schools. We hope that elections will be completed by the end of May. They continue to take place everywhere in an atmosphere of calm and earnestness, and it is obvious that care is being taken for the good of the schools and the proper selection of candidates.

Surender Kumar Bhutani, UNITED NEWS OF INDIA: Minister, yesterday we watched a televised ceremony on awarding a group of Polish professorships. When we compare the situation in Poland with the situation in other countries it is easy to note that in other countries persons in their thirties and forties are awarded professorships, whereas in Poland the awarding age is over 50 and often over 60 as a rule. Do you think that time has come to rejuvenate the Polish professorial body and that professors should be elected instead of being nominated?

Urban: I fully agree with your first critical observation. It is a cause of some worry for us. The fact that, in most cases, people become professors rather late, and that in Poland the title of professor comes to people too late is incompatible with our government's intentions. However, this is because of the very high academic achievements expected of candidates for a professorship. This does not mean that all academic awards are delayed because persons who are not professors but who acquire suitable nominations at an earlier date also become full-fledged and independent academic lecturers. I wish to stress that in Poland one becomes a professor for life and thus acquires very special privileges, and that it is almost impossible to dismiss a professor. All this has a very disadvantageous influence on the average age of professors. Nevertheless, generally speaking, in many cases professorships are awarded too late.

I have not yet come across the concept that professors should be elected. Our government would not agree to such a suggestion. A professor is a highly skilled specialist and cannot be elected because the number of persons capable of assessing a candidate's qualifications is restricted. Still, a kind of election does take place within a group of strictly expert people, because the procedure by which professors are appointed provides for a vote in the faculty council. This means that before one can become a professor one has to run for election. This election is not a general election, but one that takes place within a group of experts in the same or related disciplines of knowledge.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN. Minister, I would like to refer to some everyday, pedestrian case that I regard as rather crucial. Well, last week I received a letter from the United States with a Polish Post Office note on the envelope saying that the letter had arrived in a damaged state and that it had been damaged. In this connection I would like to ask whether, in light of the repeated cases of damaged mail arriving from the United States, the Polish Government has taken any steps or has protested to the U.S. authorities to the effect that they should change the situation whereby the U.S. Post Office operates with exceptional negligence and is responsible for the mail in question arriving in Poland in precisely such a state. My other question refers to the fact that my letter and other such letters carry the Polish word "folia," which I understand denotes printed matter. In this connection I would like to know how the post office knows that mail contains printed matter. Does this mean that mail coming from abroad is opened in Poland by persons other than the addressee? If this is the case, is this not in conflict with paragraph 87 of the Constitution, which refers to the secrecy of mail?

Urban: Actually you should address this question to the postal authorities because the issue is too specific and too remote for the government spokesman. However, before you ask the postal press spokesman I can tell you that, first, the fact that the letter has been damaged does not mean that the U.S. side is guilty. It does not have to mean this. Mail can be damaged in various ways. In Poland some letters from the United States are also damaged by dishonest postal workers who look for dollars in such letters. Second, the secrecy of the mail continues to be maintained. Third, the fact that mail contains printed matter is attested to in Poland and in other countries by a suitable overprint stating that mail contains printed matter. It states this fact because printed matter usually costs less to mail. As for the overprint "folia," this means that the damaged mail has been put in a plastic bag to protect it in this way. We call this stuff folia, although it is a foreign word. I suppose that mail may be damaged in any country. I am sorry if this happens in Poland more often than in other countries. Still, I wish to repeat that I do not think that your question is the right one to be asked at the government spokesman's conference. This is no place to bring up one's own problems, including a damaged letter, for them to be dealt with.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: In your statement about the woman professor [Sokolowska] you did not say that many academic awards continue to be withheld for political reasons. Professor Tymowski spoke about this at a session of the Consultative Council attached to the State Council. Thank you.

Urban: The case about which a question was asked here shows that political criteria are not overriding when decisions are made on awarding professorships. What is decisive is academic qualification and other criteria listed by the relevant law, although this law makes it clear that the person entrusted with the independent management of academic activities and of students' upbringing must satisfy certain basic criteria of loyalty toward the state and respect for Poland's legal order.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Minister, in connection with the predicted great popularity of Mr Walesa's diaries or memoirs and with the considerable profits that one should hope for, does the Polish Government expect that a state publishing agency will publish these memoirs?

Urban: The Polish Government is not interested in such publications and in that writer. I can assure you that the government has no intention of publishing Mr Walesa's book, of which I have no knowledge. On the other hand, I continue to study the very many reports connected with publishing his book and to observe the tremendous political publicity attending the publication of this book in Paris. I have the impression that what Mr Lech Walesa still lacks in the way of Western prizes is the West's Nobel Prize for Literature and that he no doubt has become a literary author because he even wants to join the writers' union, as he has announced in some of his interviews.

This is not the only comical aspect of the political campaign unleashed in Paris. For example, in LE MATIN and in other newspapers, I read with astonishment the confessions of the publisher of that book. LE MATIN also describes how an interview with the leader of Solidarity was conducted for television screening on Friday. Let me quote, because this interview has already been broadcast. Gentlemen... and... they say that they went as far as Gdansk to conduct an interview with Walesa. [sentence as published] This was a secret mission shored up by a thousand tricks and operations. Then they say that this gentleman himself went as far as Gdansk to conduct a secret interview with the founder of Solidarity. Let me quote some more: "It was obvious that I was unable to assume the risk of going there for no real reason at all, all the more so without taking advantage of the assistance of the common administrative bodies." The other problem of the mission was as follows: How to go to Poland without attracting attention. Further he writes: "Then it was necessary to establish the meeting place. It was impossible to talk with Walesa at his home without being subjected to immediate control and a body search, which applies to anyone leaving his apartment." And so on and so forth. In a word, a mission involving gigantic dangers and extraordinary heroism. To illustrate the magnitude of this nonsense let me say that, on the strength of the Western press and radio reports, I have calculated that this year Walesa has given 36 interviews, including seven interviews for the REUTER agency, and has had 11 meetings with various Western visitors, including film stars, diplomats, politicians, and so on, and that no person has complained of any body searches or has tried sneaking through dark corners dressed in a chimney sweep's garb.

The authorship of this book -- the fellow who wrote it -- also involves comedy. At the previous conference I expressed astonishment when citing Walesa's statement for Oriana Fallaci to the effect that he had never read any book in his life. I expressed the opinion that, from the time of Homer, this was the first case that a person who has never read a book has written one. In his numerous interviews Mr Walesa has maintained that he has written it himself. [paragraph continues]

For example, in his interview for the Polish Section of the BBC he said that he himself had written the opus, except that someone had made corrections because he is not a specialist in the Polish language and because he makes mistakes. Other statements show that it was an entire staff of people that wrote the book — that is, two authors of whom none is called Walesa but both of whom used the pseudonym Jan Mur — wrote the book, and that an entire staff edited and corrected it. But never mind.

I also want to draw your attention to one more piece of nonsense. LA CROIX writes that Walesa pondered why, before introducing martial law, General Jaruzelski in 1981 failed to fulfill the promise made to Walesa. I quote: "If a signal about a final opportunity were arranged it would mean that only a few days remained in which to prevent what would become irreversible." This promise, Walesa says — that is, a promise that General Jaruzelski would give him a signal concerning a final opportunity — was not fulfilled. This illustrates only one of the absurdities surrounding this book in Paris.

Let me tell you that Wojciech Jaruzelski's last meeting with Lech Walesa took place on 4 November 1981. It was not a confidential meeting, because Cardinal Glemp was present. Of course, no such subjects were discussed. The meeting was simply an attempt — one of the last attempts — to stem the bad flow of events and to create an institution of national agreement, which Solidarity rejected at that time. The entire political campaign unleashed in Paris around Walesa's book is as comical as some of Walesa's statements, although some other statements have a captivating charm for me. For example, this sentence on Walesa's interview for French television: "If I had listened to my parents and taken up studies I would certainly have become a plant manager now and would have forbidden workers to strike. Instead I have become a leader and a holder of the Nobel Prize." Perhaps this statement is not edifying insofar as young people are concerned, but it is captivating in its spontaneity.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Minister, in connection with my previous questions I would like to apologize. Indeed, I have mistaken the meaning of the word "folia," but I did not regard my question about the secrecy of mail as my personal and private matter. I regard it as a more general matter. Aside from this, I would like to ask a question about the report that the Pewex shops allegedly intend to sell convertible currency tokens — PKO tokens — at the black market rate.

Urban: I know nothing about such intentions. Please ask the Pewex agency. Perhaps it has such trading plans. I did hear something about such plans at one time.

Juergen Vietig, SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: Minister, yesterday's television newscast reported on the government's so-called comprehensive and antialcoholic program. Today the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA writes about only very few temporary bans on sales of alcohol. Does this mean that the comprehensive program announced yesterday has not been agreed on within the government? Have other considerations been responsible for the fact that this program has not been published by today's government press?

Urban: You have confused two entirely different subjects. The first is the deliberations about general ways of boosting the struggle against alcoholism. The second is temporary bans on the sale of alcohol. The main purpose of these bans is not the struggle against alcoholism because it is impossible to uproot alcoholism by banning sales for a day or two, or for a week. Their purpose is to strengthen public order. Bans on sales of alcohol are always made before and during May Day and during other massive functions. Such a ban will operate during the pope's visit. The simple fact is that, because of specific Polish customs, it is more prudent to ban sales of alcohol here when thousands and thousands of people gather in public places.

Janusz Grochowski, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: Minister, Mr Alexander King, president of the Club of Rome, arrived in Warsaw yesterday. What hopes does the Polish Government attach to this visit?

Urban: I know only a television statement that says that the purpose of the visit is to establish a Polish section of the Club of Rome. We are most interested in the work of the Club of Rome and in the results of this work and we treat the predicted achievements of the Club of Rome with great earnestness. On the other hand, I am unable to define the government's hopes attached to this visit. Poland and Warsaw continue to be a place to which more and more visits are paid by the most varied personalities arriving from the most varied regions of the world. We would probably have to work in a special emotional state if, in connection with every visit, the government press spokesman had to describe the hopes attached to it.

Silvester Kruppa, McGraw-Hill: Minister, a few days ago high level talks were held with representatives of Japanese firms. Aside from Mitsui, representatives of the Daihatsu automobile company were present. I also know that a representative of FIAT was in Warsaw a few days ago. Could you tell us whether these talks are continuing and whether any progress has been made on acquiring a license?

Urban: These talks are continuing, and the time is approaching when a choice will have to be made.

BRIEFS

BLECHA VISITS WARSAW -- Dr Kurt Blecha, chief of the Press Office at the Council of Ministers, visited Warsaw at the invitation of PPR Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban. He was received during his stay by Dr Jan Glowdzyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and by Prof Dr Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He also had meetings with leading officials of the Foreign Ministry and mass media. Central to the friendly talks were experiences amassed in work among the public in the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

PROSECUTOR GENERAL IN POLAND -- On 24 April GDR Prosecutor General Guenter Wendland wound up an official visit to the PPR. He had honored an invitation from PPR Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta. Central to the talks was an exchange of experiences on problems of safeguarding legality in the further fashioning of socialist society in the GDR and Poland. During his visit Guenter Wendland was received by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the PPR State Council; Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla; PPR Justice Minister Lech Domeracki; and Professor Wlodzimierz Berutowics, first president of the Supreme Court. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Apr 87 p 7 AU]

GOVERNMENT GRANTS SLJEME MEAT INDUSTRY LOAN FOR PAY

LD131505 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 May 87

[Excerpts] Our next news item will please the workers in the Sljeme meat industry. At today's extraordinary session of the Executive Committee of the Joint Reserves Fund in Zagreb it was decided to give Sljeme a short-term loan of 235 million dinars to pay guaranteed minimum incomes for March and April. However, the work stoppage, organized by the trade union executive committee, continues, among other reasons, due to the shortage of raw materials needed for production in the meat processing plant. Here is a report by Momir Jovicic:

[Jovicic] [Passage omitted] The decision to strike is specific. No demand has been put forward for an increase in personal incomes. The workers are protesting not being allowed to exercise their constitutional right to work. For almost 10 days now the workers have been turning up for work but there is nothing to do. The plant cannot obtain raw materials from its regular suppliers because, due to enormous losses, the firm has no money to pay them. At an extraordinary meeting of the Sljeme workers, a decision was passed not to end the organized work stoppage as long as the main problems affecting the production in the plant remain unsolved. These problems are: the purchase of raw materials, securing the market for Sljeme products, and personal incomes. The workers are also calling for the moral, material, and criminal accountability to be established of those who are responsible for the present situation. It was emphasized that the strike was not political but designed to ensure that the mounting problems are dealt with by the firm. [passage omitted]

RISE IN UNEMPLOYMENT SLOWS, FIGURES GIVEN

AU101757 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 87 p 7

[M. Aksentijevic report: "Rise in Unemployment Halted"]

[Excerpts] After a long time the rise in unemployment in the country has been halted.

We were given this good news by Dragoljub Josifovic, director of the Federal Bureau for Employment Matters, together with the information that at the end of February this year (this is the latest available information) there were 1,096,930 people looking for jobs which is 0.2 fewer than in the same month last year (1,098,157) [figures as published]. [passage omitted]

But one should not be overoptimistic because the presently available information (among other things the data shows that 78 percent of those waiting for a job are young people under 30 years of age and that more than 776,000 do not have a single day of work experience) does not lead one to believe that significant progress has been made. [passage omitted]

MIKULIC MEETS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

LD132035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic held a working meeting with presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils in Belgrade today, at which views were exchanged on carrying out a public discussion on the theses for the further development of the economic system and transportation infrastructure, and on some questions of current economic policy.

As the Federal Secretariat for Information reports, it was agreed that in the republics, provinces, and organizations of associated labor, a public discussion should be organized about the proposals of the FEC on the further development of the economic system, and that it should last until the end of June this year. At the same time, taking into account proposals and suggestions from the public discussion, preparations would be under way for preliminary drafts of legal regulations, which would be discussed in the autumn in working bodies and chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

It was concluded that in preparing a joint program for the construction of the transportation infrastructure, absolute priority should be given to the construction of Bratstvo i Jedinstvo motorway by 1990 and to the modernization of the railway line from Jesenice to Djevdjelija, that is Dimitrovgrad.

Among the topical questions on the current economic policy, particular mention was made of the realization of the credit and monetary policy this year and the need to eliminate trends of creating money outside the control of credit and monetary policy measures. According to information presented at this meeting, the money supply in the first 3 months of this year increased by 10.7 percent, while it was envisaged that it should be 4.5 percent, while the bank lending increased by 8.1 percent, instead of 5.5 percent, as was planned. These cases of overinvestment were primarily brought about by the increase of credit intended for exports and agriculture, which was not limited. It was also pointed out that the increase on the money supply was not used to stimulate production but went into the self-managing interest communities of material production, funds of sociopolitical organizations and activities outside the economy.

At this meeting, mention was also made of trends in general and joint expenditure, for which it was said that despite measures undertaken, expenditure overstepped the framework of material possibilities.

Executive Council representatives of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces were also informed about the country's foreign exchange liquidity problems and the proposed measures being prepared in this area.

MOJSOV TO ASSUME PRESIDENCY HEAD 15 MAY

LD140920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0555 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG) -- The usual annual change of office will take place tomorrow, May 15, in the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Lazar Mojsov (67), hitherto vice-president of this body, is taking over from Sinan Hasani, the current president.

During the next 12 months the post of vice-president will be occupied by Hamdija Pozderac. Mojsov will be the ninth president of the Presidency since the death of Josip Broz Tito in 1980. The Presidency of the SFRY is the collective head of state.

When founded by the 1971 constitutional amendments, the Presidency had 23 members: In addition to Tito as president of the republic, it included the presidents of the assemblies of the six Yugoslav republics and two autonomous provinces by virtue of their office, two elected members from each republic and one from each province.

The 1974 Constitution reduced the number of members to eight -- one from each of the six republics and two autonomous provinces. The president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is the ninth, ex officio member of the Presidency.

KOMUNIST INTERVIEWS RENOVICA ON SOCIAL 'PROBLEMS'

LD291530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0608 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- "Our first task is to replace the practice of constantly describing and explaining the situation in society with the concrete implementation of declared tasks; in other words, we must start to promote our policy in practice. This means that social action must be based on the interests displayed by the working class and working people in seeing the existing situation changed and a more determined onslaught made in developing socialist self-management; on a faster process of democratization in social relations; on the use of modern scientific achievements and greater productivity which are the only instrument for opening and expanding prospects which, in turn, are a guarantee of faster socioeconomic development and, by implication, of the working people's higher standard of living."

This was stressed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview in the May Day issue of KOMUNIST. He went on to add that open democratic criticism and, above all, specific activity by all social subjects, has an important part to play in this. One of the first questions was related to the activity by the LC and, in particular, by the Central Committee, in the aftermath of the 13th LCY congress.

"The activity by the LCY and organized socialist forces is directed towards eliminating the basic causes of the economic crisis and its ideological, political and social consequences" Renovica stressed. Social action is also focused on overcoming numerous weaknesses and problems and on creating conditions for revitalizing economic activity, increasing export-bound production, and making work more productive and efficient. In other words, the LD concentrated its action on implementing the policy of economic stabilization, on improving the political system of socialist self-management, and on improving its ideological, political and cadre structure in order to be able to realize its leading ideopolitical role in society. Efforts were invested to improve the method and substance of the Central Committee's work and to engage the LCY Central Committee members in direct preparations and the implementation of its decisions.

Milanko Renovica stressed that one of the key issues that gives tenor to the LC's overall activity is the working-class foundation of its policy and went on to speak in greater detail about our party's class and social structure.

"In the first half of 1986 there were 2,156,462 members of the LCY. Out of this total, 646,654 or 30 percent were workers; 76,623 or 3.6 percent independent peasant-farmers; 583,253 or 22.7 percent young people under 27," Renovica specified and went on: "However, for some time now, the membership structure has been characterized by an evident discrepancy between commitments and reality. In other words, the number of members from the social groups which determine the working class character of the party is stagnating. [paragraph continues]

The reasons are to be sought in mounting socioeconomic problems, in the halt in the development of self-managing relations and even in the LC's inadequate ideopolitical activity. As a result, in the first 6 months of last year the rise in the number of members in all Leagues of Communists in the republics and provinces slowed down. In that period 31,857 new members were recruited, which was 12.8 percent down from the previous year. At the same time, over 20,000 members were expelled, struck off the records, or left the LC of their own accord. Out of this number 9,000 or 45 percent were workers."

On the basis of these figures Milanko Renovica came to a conclusion that greater attention should be focused on the issue of strengthening the LC's class structure. It is necessary to analyze why the number of workers joining the party is on the decline, while they are in the majority among those who are leaving the party.

In the same context, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke about the LC's attitude to young people and their demands stressing that our party is making great efforts to attract as many young people as possible to its ranks.

"The LC is not interested in them solely from the point of view of the future, but sees in the young people's more committed involvement a real and important force in the struggle to overcome economic difficulties and in the struggle for the continued development of our socialist society. Their views, preoccupations, and problems constitute an aspect of the LC's activity. However, the real socioeconomic circumstances are often a restricting factor which hampers the realization of their interests and demands under the existing situation. This in no way means that the LC is reconciled with this state of affairs. The eliminations of the present economic and social problems on the basis of socialist self-management, the creation of conditions conducive to faster employment and young people's participation in the country's socioeconomic life, will broaden the scope in which young people's aspirations and desires could be fulfilled more fully. There is no objective obstacle to young people's activity playing a greater part in the work of self-managing organs in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, delegates' assemblies, sociopolitical organizations and other institutions of the political system and in the efforts to resolve specific existential problems affecting the young, in particular, as well as the problems which have wider social implications.

Milanko Renovica went on to speak about ways of improving the method of work in the LC and the Central Committee. He said: "We in the LC are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that by insisting on the old method of work and manner of activity, we cannot expect to realize the leading ideopolitical role in society. We must abandon the practice whereby every stage in the LC's activity is concluded by wide-ranging debates at sessions or by merely adopting generalized conclusions and stances. All the more so, as it is not rare that unanimously adopted conclusions fail to provide a sufficient basis for concerted action on the part of the LC organs and organizations. If the LC is to realize its leading ideopolitical role in society more consistently, it has to transfer the fulcrum of its activity to the basic LC organizations and among its grassroots, instead of restricting its work within forums.

Asked about the issue of relations between the LCY as a whole and its parts, Milanko Renovica stressed that these relations were not organized on the basis of hierarchy. "The LCY is a functional entity whose true characteristics come to full prominence in its revolutionary and united ideopolitical action, the President of LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed. "We must ensure that communists conduct their activity everywhere in accordance with the integral interests of the working class and on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism in whose adoption and implementation the communists from all parts of the LCY are involved on an equal footing. This is what cohesion and unity within the LC is based on.

In the same context Ranovica placed particular emphasis on the fact that it is the LC organs that are primarily responsible for the LC's joint activity.

During his interview to KOMUNIST Milanko Renovica answered a number of other questions, including those relating to issues of nationalism and the 1-year mandate.

"The cloak of nationalism has always sheltered the opponents of socialist self-management who question the equality of our nations and nationalities, the rule by the working class and our country's independence and nonaligned status and who cast doubts on the entire system. The causes of nationalism should not be sought just in the economic and cultural spheres or in some of the ideological views of the world. Today, nationalism is trying to infiltrate a wide range of social trends and is in most cases a result of interaction of a number of various factors. Nationalism's main characteristic has always been to rule on behalf of a nation, to create a monopoly, and to rule people. To achieve these goals it welcomes any ally regardless of its ideological motives. Nationalists see "their" nation as being always unequal and threatened; they encourage conflict and sow hatred among the nations and nationalities. Their conservative and counterrevolutionary ideas are primarily directed against the interests of the entire socialist community of equal nations and nationalities. It is therefore the task of all communists resolutely and uncompromisingly to oppose all forms of activity from nationalist positions in the country, in general, and in their own environment, in particular".

Asked about the way in which nationalism should be countered, Milanko Renovica said: "The struggle against nationalism will be successful only if the economic and self-managing position and integration of associated labor is enhanced and if a faster development of self-managing relations is ensured, which puts the workers in the position where they have to make decisions about the distribution of surplus product, where they win recognition for themselves as human beings, and where they act as a cohesive force of the entire socialist self-managing community. If the scope for nationalist activity is to be narrowed, the LC organs and organizations in all environments together with all organized socialist forces must constantly take care to ensure that the equality of the nations and nationalities is enhanced and developed, that the working class' common interests and goals are not overlooked, and that harmonious intranational relations are developed on the basis of self-management.

In reference to the 1-year mandate, Milanko Renovica said that it could not be blamed for the economic crisis as the duration of the mandate varies for different political and state functions in the republics, provinces, and the federation. He went on to add that the concept of collective work and responsibility was simplified if reduced to the issue of the duration of mandates. "The essence of collective work is to create conditions under which the institutions of the political system will be in the service of people and in which the working people will have a decisive role in society," Milanko Renovica stressed in the interview.

'OBJECTIVITY' OF PRISTINA TV REPORTS QUESTIONED

AU131716 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 87 p 3

[M.D. report: "'Directed' Reporting"]

[Text] Pristina, 3 May -- Did Pristina Television news programs in Albanian, Serbo-Croatian, and Turkish objectively inform the public about the 13-hour long talks between the Communists and the citizens of Kosovo Polje and other places at the recently held gathering in the Cultural Center at which in front of Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other Pristina LC officials, Serbs and Montengrins talked about their grievances, made accusations against Albanian nationalists and separatists, and spoke about their unsolved problems which encourage emigration, or were the reports made in such a way so that the gathering would appear as a gathering of Serb and Montengrin extremists and nationalists?

Considering the fact that the Pristina Television news report in Serbo-Croatian differed from the facts, the Serbo-Croatian team of Pristina Television reacted by issuing a statement saying that the Serbo-Croatian team did not even take part in the making of the report from Kosovo Polje.

Baskim Hisari, director of Pristina Television, does not want to prejudge anything and is of the opinion that the statement was made in a rush and that is incomplete because the program committee reviewed last Thursday everything that has been reported on the gathering in Kosovo Polje, and will, after further review, issue a statement tomorrow.

Coverage Assessed

AU131721 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 87 p 3

[Excerpts] Pristina, 4 May (TANJUG) -- The Program Committee of Pristina Television has analyzed its reports on the visit of Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, to Kosovo, and established that not only was this event given adequate coverage in all Pristina Television news programs (broadcast on 24 and 25 April), the event was also given a more objective and more complete treatment than one could conclude on the basis of a one-sided news report broadcast in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 on 25 April. [passage omitted]

However, the Program Committee is of the opinion that a serious omission was made in reporting on the gathering in Kosovo Polje in that the news program in Serbo-Croatian carried a report which in one-sided way presented mainly negative and unacceptable behavior during the 13-hour long gathering in the Cultural Center in Kosovo Polje. In this case the principle of objective and complete reporting was broken and the report ended with undesirable and negative implications. It was concluded that this happened because the concerned reporters did not respect a previous agreement on the concept of the objective presentation of the 13-hour discussion. [passage omitted]

The authors of the controversial report were criticized. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL ALBANIAN SLOGANS DISREGARD REALITY

LD132232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG) -- A mere glance at the Albanian press shows that Albania's reality does not correspond to the official proclamations according to which the country faces no economic difficulties or crisis, said be characteristic of "bourgeois (?democracies) [words indistinct].

The Albanian Party organ ZERI I POPULLIT recently reported that a land clearing plan in the Sarande, Diber and Vlore districts has fallen short by over 50 percent.

It singled out, as a drastic example, disregard for the living conditions of workers building the hydro-power complex "Banja", one of the country's major capital projects. Running water, sanitary facilities and adequate food are not (?provided) for the workers as reported.

The Albanian press also writes about occurrences of familiarity, an irresponsible conduct of individuals with "strong backing", privileges enjoyed by officials, but only in the economic sector, who get goods in short supply through dubious channels, about big losses caused by the badly organised production or the use of inadequate technology.

According to unofficial, still incomplete, data, last year's unfavourable trends in Albania's economy continue this year, too.

In 1986 not a single important sector managed to fulfill its production plan.

The poorest results were recorded in agriculture where, according to official reports, the production was planned to increase by 17 percent, but actually rose only 4 per cent.

Albania's foreign trade [word indistinct] at last year's level -- around (?70 million) dollars -- although exports were planned to increase by 31 per cent. Among export products only the production of electricity was increased. This was achieved by putting into operation new turbines of the Koman hydroelectric power plant. The production of oil and chrome, besides electricity, Albania's major export products, also recorded poor results. (In 1981 Albania produced around 2.4 million tonnes of oil, in 1986 its oil production amounted to one million tonnes only).

That the slogans were out of step with life becomes clear if Albania's trade with the world is analyzed. Economic reasons have forced Albania to abandon its commitment to effect trade an equality-basis with both the East and the West. Due to the difficulties in marketing its products in the West, the capitalist countries account for only 25 percent of its exchange with the world, whereas the East European countries account for as much as 60 percent.

Although it strongly criticizes the superpowers and claims it has no contact and would have nothing to do with them, Tirana, through mediators, maintains trade with the superpowers. According to an analysis of the London-based "ECONOMIST", Albania buys cotton in the Soviet Union, while importing coke from the U.S. and exporting carpets in return.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LONCAR CONCLUDES UK VISIT

LD131404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] London, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, ended his visit to Britain which included meetings with Geoffrey Howe, the head of the Foreign Office, and Alan Clarke, the minister of trade, and with talks with Timothy Renton, minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Loncar and Renton discussed bilateral cooperation and exchanged views about topical political and economic issues of international relations with special reference to the current stage in the CSCE Vienna meeting, East-West relations, regional issues, and the problems of the developing countries' foreign debts. The two sides agreed that East-West negotiations had entered a crucial stage which raises hopes for the possibility of international detente. It was noted that progress had been made at the Vienna meeting and the need was stressed for all participants to make concerted efforts to achieve a successful outcome. Support was given to the idea of an international conference on the Middle East which would revitalize the Middle East peace process. Reference was also made to cooperation in the Balkans and the coming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned and neutral countries at Brioni.

The talks in which Mitko Calovski, the SFRY ambassador in London, and Andrew Wood, British ambassador in Belgrade, also took part, proceeded in an atmosphere of openness and mutual respect for the two countries' differing international position.

Budimir Loncar also had talks on the treasury about the consolidation of the Yugoslav debt and the second stage of debt repayment which, under an agreement of May 1985, is shortly to come into force. The deputy federal secretary gave an interview to the BBC which was broadcast to Britain and the world.

USSR'S SILAYEV LEADS DELEGATION FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD132048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1833 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived in Belgrade this evening on a working visit to Yugoslavia. The government delegation headed by Silayev includes ministers O.G. Anfimov for electrical equipment industry [name and title as received] and L.B. Vasilyev for machine building for light and food industry and household appliances.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin the high-ranking guests from the Soviet Union were met by FEC Vice President Janez Zemljarić. Tomorrow Silayev, Zemljarić, and members of the two delegations will hold talks on economic cooperation between the two countries. It is envisaged that the high-ranking guest from the Soviet Union will be received by FEC President Branko Mikulić. During his stay in Yugoslavia, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and members of the delegation will visit work organizations in Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia. It is envisaged that he will meet presidents of the executive councils and businessmen from these republics.

